ERRATA.

—:o:—

CENSUS REPORT, AJMERE, 1881.

Page 18	Increase under Christian-Males, Ajmere, for "1070" read "1074."
„ 21	Para. 91 3rd line "for kekri" read "Kekri."
„ 23	Para. 102 1st line "for christian" read "Christian."
„ 25	Para. 111 6th line for "he" read "the."
„ 25	Para. 112 last line for "50·09" read "50·06."
„ 26	Para. 112 last line for "31·86" read "31·89."
„ 26	Para. 112 last line for "44·33" read "44·93."
„ 59	Para. 208 2nd line for "Saraogzi" read "Saraogis."
„ 60	Para. 216 2nd line for "religions" read "religious."
„ 63	Para 237 1st line for "follows" read "followers"
„ 64	Para. 240 (c) Impure castes, 9th line for "Dhobi" read "Dholi."
„ 67	Heading, for "H. H S. X" read "Chapter."
„ 94	Order 16, 2nd line, for "25" read "251."
	Final Form I. Col. 11, for "33·57" read "33·98."
	„ „ Col. 12, for "7·03" read "7·10."

REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS OF THE PROVINCE

OF

AJMERE-MERWARA.

Taken on the 17th February 1881.

BY

PANDIT BHAGRAM

JUDICIAL ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.

Ajmere:

PRINTED AT THE FRIEND OF RAJPUTANA PRESS.

1882.

312.09.11

9492

No. of 1881.

FROM,

PANDIT BHAG RAM,
JUDICIAL ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AND
OFFICER IN CHARGE OF CENSUS,
Ajmere-Merwara.

TO,

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS, ESQUIRE C. S.
COMMISSIONER,
Ajmere-Merwara.

Dated Ajmere,

SIR,

Chapter I

I have the honor to submit the final Report of the Census of the Ajmere and Merwara Districts.

2. The present census of the population is the fourth of a series, commencing in 1865. It was taken on the 17th February, 1881, an interval of 15 years having elapsed since the first enumeration, and 5 years since the last census in 1876.

Enumeration Agency

3. The subjoined statement shows the number of persons employed in each grade, and sources from which derived.

GRADES	Official										Non-Official				Grand Total.	Percentage of Official Residents.	Percentage of non official Residents	Remarks.
	Railway	Revenue and Judicial	Police	Educational	Vaccination.	Military	Forests	Medical	Patwaris	Others	Total	Bankers and Traders	Landholders, &c	Petition writers	Others				
Superintendents,	2	15	8	3	.	1	..	1		.	30	4	3	..	4	41	73 18	26 82	
Supervisors,	1	22	12	51		4	..		44	12	146	80	6	3	130	371	39 35	60 65	
Enumerators,	16	37	9	34	1	58	2	1	44	12	214	2,228	97	16	29	2,384	8 28	91 72	
	19	74	29	88	1	63	2	2	88	24	390	2,312	106	19	169	2,806	10 0	90 0	

4. Of the total Agency employed on census duty 10 *per cent.* were Official, and 90 *per cent.* Non-Official, residents of the District.

Cost of preliminary Census.

5. The charges incurred in taking the preliminary census and operations subsidiary thereto, amounted to Rs. 1519 0 0 as detailed below :—

ENUMERATORS' BOOKS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

Cost of paper	Rs.	0 0
Printing charges		0 0
Rewards to unpaid Census Officers ...		0 0
Travelling allowance to ditto ...		0 0
Miscellaneous, ...		0 0
Total ...	Rs. 1,51	0

General arrangements.

6. In order to ensure correct preparation of the returns, preliminary *Parganawar* lists of villages were prepared, and each District was divided into convenient sections for the purpose of enumeration and supervision. The subjoined statement shows the number of Charges, Supervisors' Circles, and Enumerator's Blocks in both Districts separately.

DISTRICTS.		Number of Charges.	Number of Supervisors' Circles.	Number of Blocks.	Average number of villages in each charge.	Average number of blocks in each circle.	Average number of houses in each block.
AJMERE	Villages,	8	288	1,732	50	6	31
	Towns,	20	48	368	0·15	8	44
MERWARA	Villages,	12	31	448	27	14	29
	Towns,	1	4	36	1	9	83

Appointment of Supervisors and Enumerators.

7. The appointment of Supervisors and Enumerators was made, with due regard to the local knowledge and experience of the nominees, great care being taken, before starting the work, to acquaint the staff with the prescribed forms, and instructions, by practising them by frequent rehearsals, and experimental enumerations, in their several duties.

Numbering of houses, and preparation of House-lists.

8. The numbering of houses, and the formation of preliminary lists of houses and families, was carried on under the direction and immediate supervision of Superintendents of Charges, and there is every reason to believe that the work was performed with proper care and diligence. The next step was the preparation of the Preliminary Record, but before this was actually taken in hand the final sub-division of charges into Blocks and Circles was made, the sub-division being one of area, so that every square yard of ground in the District was included in some one enumerators' Block, and a note of the area thus assigned to each enumerator, was recorded in the copy of the house list furnished to each enumerator.

Preliminary Record.

House-lists and Preliminary record how checked.

9. Every entry in the house list and preliminary record was checked by Supervisors, while Superintendents of Charges invariably checked one-third of the entries. Many of the Enumerators, and even Supervisors, were not men of a high type of intelligence, and therefore, in certain Charges, especially in Istimrar Estates, the Superintendents had to exercise the most active and incessant supervision over the whole of the proceedings.

Completion of ditto.

10. The preliminary record had been completed, and checked, before the 31st January 1881, and the final Census came off on the night of the 17th February 1881. Special arrangements had also been made for the enumeration of Travellers on roads, encamping grounds, &c., as the existing staff of enumerators could hardly get through the work, which was rendered exceptionally heavy by the celebration of marriages on the night of the final enumeration. To meet this difficulty extra enumerators had been appointed, and

Special arrangements for travellers &c.

duly instructed for duty on the night of the 17th February 1881, and with their assistance the results of the final enumeration were, it is hoped, obtained as accurately as possible.

Departure from general instructions.

11. In no case were the general instructions departed from, nor were any difficulties experienced in identifying Villages, and preparing the House Lists, and Index Registers.

Average number of Houses and People per Block.

12. The average number of houses, and people, per Block was as follows :—

		Number of Enumerators.	*Population.*	*Houses.*	*Average People.*	*Houses. per block*
Ajmere ...	Villages...	1,732	2,82,698*	54,249	163	31
	Towns ...	368	76,174	16,110	207	44
Merwara ...	Villages...	448	85,605	12,993	191	29
	Towns ...	36	15,829	3,001	439	83

Enumerators' Books and their character.

13. The subjoined table shows the number of books written in Hindi and other characters.

		Hindi.	*Urdu.*	*English.*
Ajmere ...	Villages...	1,685	47	...
	Town ...	220	119	29
Merwara ...	Villages...	448	...	...
	Towns ...	12	22	2
Total ...		2,365	188	31

Difficulties experinced in translating books.

14. There was no great difficulty experinced in translating the books, as they were generally fairly written; in a few instances, reference had to be made to the enumerators, because the Hindi characters had been written in a form different to that in general vogue in the District.

Private Schedules.

15. The number of Private Schedules given out was

In Ajmere 218
„ Merwara 7

16. Private Schedules were issued to all Europeans, and Eurasians, who could read and write, and to Istimrardars, Honorary Magistrates, and other native Gentlemen of rank, and good social position : the entries, with few exceptions, were found to be correct. Europeans and Eurasians were not, however, required to fill up the Schedules for their native servants, for whom separate Blocks were formed, and enumeration thereof was entrusted to native enumerators.

Definition of House.

17. The definition of house, as explained to the enumerators, caused some difficulty at first. The ordinary rule that the outer-door leading into the street, was the sign of a house, gave some trouble, especially in Ajmere and

* Does not include 416 Railway Passengers.

in certain Istimrar villages, owing to the existence of collections of quarters entered by a common gateway; while, adhering to the general rule, Superintendents of Charges were authorized, to use their own discretion in considering doubtful cases on their own merits, bearing in mind that the building numbered as a house, should be one clearly defined by obvious existing boundaries, so that there would be no doubt as to what it does, or does not include; and that it should not, at the same time, include a very large number of separate dwelling houses, so as to cause complication in the actual enumeration. In certain cases, blind alleys, upon which several separate dwelling houses opened, were treated as one house; but this erroneous interpretation was rectified by a circular order, directing Superintendents of Charges to give a separate number to each separate dwelling-house.

Numbers how placed on houses and at whose expense

18. The numbers were painted in blue, in prominent, but sheltered positions in the Hindi and Urdu characters, at least 3 inches high. The cost was defrayed in Khalisa villages from the *Malba*, in Istimrar villages by the Istimrardars, and in Towns and Cantonments, by the Municipal and Cantonment Committees, respectively.

Special arrangements for Tracts.

19. There were no tracts for which special measures were called for. Arrangements were however made for taking a Census of the wandering tribes of *Sansis*, through the Police.

Do for Municipalities and Cantonments.

20. The Census in Municipalities and Cantonments (excluding Regimental lines) was conducted through their respective Committees, while that of public institutions was made under the direction of the Officers in charge. The Census within Regimental lines and other purely Military limits was taken by the Military Authorities; while the enumeration of the Railway population, was conducted by the Railway Authorities, in conformity to the Rules prescribed by Government.

Do for Railway.

Do. for Fairs.

21. There were no gatherings, or Fairs in the Districts, on the night of the Census.

Legislation.

22. The power of appointing Census Officers vested under the Census Act in the Local Government, was delegated to the Commissioner, by whom the appointments of Census Officers were duly made under Section 4 of the Act

Prosecutions.

23. No prosecutions were instituted under the Census Act. A case, however occurred in Beawar, in which one Chuni Lal, had extorted money from certain ignorant people, by giving out that he had been employed by Government to renovate the Census numbers, in places where they had been defaced, and threatening with punishment any one, who neglected to employ him. The case was tried by the District Magistrate at Beawar, who sentanced the accused to a year's rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 20 under Sec: 384 *Indian Penal Code.*

Attitude of people.

24. Three previous enumerations having been taken without obstruction, the attitude of the people was one of either utter indifference, or vague curiosity, but in no ways indicative of alarm. There was not the slightest opposition, though an opinion certainly prevailed very extensively among the *Banias*, and lower classes, that the Census was a preliminary measure to some new form of taxation, the opinion gaining ground, as some collections were made by the Marwar Officials, in villages bordering on British Territory.

The object of the census how far understood or misapprehended.

25. The object of the Census cannot be said to have been understood by the ignorant masses. In a few cases, Banias, who were well off, and carried on extensive money dealings in villages, persistently declined to be put down as "money lenders," or "bankers," evidently because they suspected that the entry would subject them to taxation. A rumour of a rather strange character was current in the Ajmere Circle, that there was to be a forced conscription of young boys, one from each family, to be offered as a sacrifice to the Railway Engine, the popular opinion being that locomotion owed its success to human sacrifices, offered to the goddess, represented by the Engine.

Correctness of results.

26. There is every reason to believe that the results obtained at the present Census are the most reliable of all previous enumerations, nor do I believe that the number of females, or young children, were concealed: the enumeration was made by a class of men, whose local knowledge and experience specially qualified them for the duty, while the check exercised by Supervisors and Superintendents, the former of whom checked every entry in the book on the spot, while the latter examined not less than 30 per cent. of the entries, affords ample evidence of the work having been performed with care and attention. The enumeration papers would appear to be accurate in the entries showing the number of "Inmates, Age, Sex, Education, and Infirmities," but they were undoubtedly not free from slight technical omissions in the record of particulars of caste and occupation, as the annexed statement (Appendix I) prepared in the Central Census Office will show, though in justice to some of the Superintendents of Charges it may be noticed that such omissions were not so considerable as to depreciate the statistical value of the entries. The books were referred to a number of experts, chosen from the mohurirs attached to the Central Office, and such mistakes as would have interfered with the work of tabulating, were duly corrected, after reference to the Enumerators and Supervisors. The Commissioner inspected the work done, and was satisfied with the arrangements that had been made. Most of the mistakes were found in the entries made on the night of the 17th February, which could not be corrected by the Superintendents on the spot.

Fly-leaf abstracts.

27. Most of the fly-leaf abstracts prepared in the form prescribed by the Census Commissioner, were found incorrect, and had to be examined and corrected by the Central Office, the reason for this being that they were not carefully checked by the staff employed in preparing them.

Organisation of the Central Office.

28. The elaborate system prescribed by the Census Commissioner for tabulation, and compilation, was strictly caried out, the whole work was done at a Central Office, in Ajmere under my immediate supervision and control. The strength of the office is given below:—

1	Deputy Magistrate, Kekri.
2	Naib Tehsildars.
1	Sudder Quanungoe.
21	Government Clerks and Moharrirs.
111	Village Patwaris.
94	Special mohurirs paid for by special, bodies viz :—
16	Municipality, Ajmere.
6	,, Beawar.
3	,, Kekri.
10	Cantt. Committee, Nasirabad.
59	Istimrardars.
Total 230	

Tabulation.

29. Tabulation was performed partly on the dictating and partly on the silent system. The annexed statement (Appendix II.) shows the number of men employed in each Department, and the quantity of work done by each man.

Quality of work done.

30. The Central Office was completely organized on the 3rd March 1881, and the whole work of tabulation had been nearly finished, when the receipt of revised forms of working-registers, and village-tables, necessitated a considerable portion of the work already done, being performed *de novo*. On three occasions the patwaris had to go to their villages, on duty connected with the collection of Land-Revenue, and the assessment and collection of Water Revenue; the majority of the Ajmere patwaris being men of a low type of intelligence, the quantity of work performed by them was naturally low and inaccurate; with all these disadvantages, however, the work was performed as expeditiously as was practicable under the circumstances. The testing and compilation department acted, under the immediate supervision of the Officer in charge and his assistant, who checked personally not less than 15 per cent. of the entries made in the village-tables and working-registers, and found them generally correct. A table (Appendix III.) showing the result of work done by the testing department, accompanies.

Final Returns.

31. The work of compilation was performed by Government Mohurrirs lent from the District Offices, while the final returns were prepared by the Record-keeper of the Small Cause Court, and the Ajmere Municipal Clerk.

Cost.

The total cost of Census Operations amounted to Rs. 2631-7-11 as classified below :—

PRELIMINARY CENSUS			FINAL CENSUS & CENTRAL OFFICE		
ENUMERATORS BOOKS & INSTRUCTIONS					
Cost of Paper	272 0 0		Cost of Paper	410 4 2	
Printing Charges	526 0 0	798 0 0	Printing Charges	436 0 0	
			Reward to deserving officials	150 0 0	
REWARDS & TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE TO CENSUS OFFICERS			Contingencies	116 0 0	
Rewards to Census Officers	400 0 0				
Travelling Allowance to unpaid agency	150 0 0				
		550 0 0			
MISCELLANEOUS		171 0 0			
Total		1,519 0 0	Total		1,112 7 11

GRAND TOTAL RUPEES 2631 7 11

32. It will be seen that the cost of Census Operations in Ajmere and Merwara has been insignificant, compared with that incurred in other Provinces. In fact, no special establishment was entertained at Government expense ; the cost of paper was, however, unusually heavy, owing to the sets of working-registers being printed twice over, by reason of the former ones having been cancelled or amended ; while the village-tables had also to be prepared afresh, owing to a subsequent change in the forms previously received from the Census Commissioner.

Cost of Travelling Allowance to unpaid enumerators.

33. The charges incurred in Travelling Allowances to unpaid enumerators and Supervisors was Rs. 150 ; Government officials, while employed on Census duty, charged their Travelling Allowance to their respective Departments.

Miscellaneous expenses.

34. The cost of red ink and steel pens furnished to Enumerators for use on the night of the final enumeration, was paid in Khalsa villages, from the *Malba* Fund, in Jaghir and Istimrar villages, by the Jaghirdars and Istimrardars respectively, and in Municipalities and Cantonments, by the Committees of those Funds.

35. The Articles supplied to the Jail and to the Mayo College were paid from Census Contingencies, the expenditure under this Head amounted to rupees five

Paper for Census.

36. Paper for the Census was obtained from the Bally Mills Company ; but in emergent cases a supply had to be obtained from the local market, an arrangement having been made to pay for it at the rate charged by that Company.

Difficulties met.

37. None of the Superintendents met with any practical difficulties in bringing the work to a successful completion, the instructions issued were appropriate and generally understood, every endeavour was made to distinguish *visitors* from *permanent residents*.

Suggestions.

38. The age entries were found approximately correct within a sufficiently narrow margin, to justify the classification under the Age heads, given in tables I to VI; but I am inclined to think that such a minute classification is hardly worth the trouble, and I would suggest that the classification should be made within the limits noted in the margin. *

0—6
6—12
12—20
20—30
30—40
40—50
50—60
Above 60

Average size of block.

39 The average size of a block in these Districts was 33 houses, by no means a heavy charge for an enumerator.

40 Experience has shown that a supervisor can check the work performed by ten enumerators, without any difficulty or inconvenience.

Suggestions for future operations.

41 The form and contents of Enumerators' books and schedules adopted in the present Census, are well suited to the purpose; it is essentially necessary that on all future occasions the forms and instructions should be printed; but measures should, in my opinion, be taken to perfect the general scheme for Census Operations before issue of orders for a Census; as the issue of repeated instructions, differing materially one from another, after the operations have once commenced, tends to harass the enumerators, and impede the accuracy of the work. In the present Census, for instance, in certain places the whole work of tabulation and compilation had to be done a second time, owing to the forms of Working Registers and Village-tables, previously prescribed, having been subsequently changed considerably. The inauguration of a fully developed scheme, embracing all requirements and laying down rules for every branch of the operations is in the future a great desideratum. It has the advantage of giving persons, employed on Census duty, an opportunity for mastering the subject, and making the operations less costly to the State. I would also suggest that the enumeration forms and returns, as finally settled, should be supplied to District Officers, at least, a year before the night of the final Census.

42. I can hardly speak with confidence as to the statistical value of the information under "Religion and Sects." The persons classed as Hindus evidently do not belong to one religion. The Brahmanic Religion has undergone a radical change, and I think an attempt should be made in future to ascertain the particular sect to which each of the followers of the Vedic Religions belongs.

43. With regard to the definition of *house*, it is I think a matter for grave consideration whether the practice of censusing each enclosure separately, should not be abandoned. In the Urban population an enclosure is hardly, or, I should say, seldom occupied by people of one caste or connection. The house, as now defined, does not possess any statistical value; it serves only as a convenient unit for enumeration. My suggestion is that there should be a separate number for each family.

44. The painting on the house, numbers, is a good arrangement; but there is still great room for improvement in this respect, especially in large

Towns and Municipalities, where a system, of keeping a House Register, and putting up iron or wooden boards showing the number of House and Street, in a conspicuous part of each building, could be arranged for, without any difficulty or inconvenience, this arrangement is calculated to obviate the difficulties generally experienced at present, in preparing the House List for towns. In Villages, the present arrangement of painting on the House, numbers, might, however, be continued.

CHAPTER II. RESULTS AND GENERAL REMARKS.

Area.

45. The total area of the Districts of Ajmere and Merwara is 2,710·680 square miles, according to the Topographical Survey of 1875. The following table, which has been abstracted from Local Census Form No. 1. gives, in a condensed form, the details for Territorial divisions, as also for the different divisions of Tenures, and the Trust villages of Foreign Merwara.

AJMERE DISTRICT.

Name of District.	Ajmere Circle including Gangwana.	Pushkar Circle.	Ramsar Circle.	Rajgarh Circle.	Kekri Circle.	Deoli Cantonment.	Istimrar Estates	Total.
AJMERE.								
Khalsa and Jaghire Villages	195·305	67·875	256·735	239·773	...	0·720	...	760·408
Towns	27·0	...	...	8 589	3·070	...	...	38·659
Istimrar Estates.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,270 749	1,270·749
Total ...	222·305	67·875	256·735	248·362	3·070	0.720	1,270·749	2,069·816

MERWARA DISTRICT.

Name of District	Beawar Tehsil.				Todgarh Tehsil.				Grand Total.
	Beawar Circle.	Chang Circle.	Shamgarh Circle.	Total.	Todgarh Circle.	Bhaelan Circle.	Dewair Circle.	Total.	
MERWARA.									
Khalsa Villages	108·250	53·079	50·522	211·851	24·360	64·363	...	88·723	300·574
Town	1 750	...	...	1·750	...	...	...	...	1·750
Meywar Merwara	...	...	60 945	60·945	153·775	0·625	51·023	205·423	266·368
Marwar Merwara	...	42·921	...	42·921	...	29 251	...	29·251	72·172
Total ...	110 000	96·000	111·467	317 467	178 135	94·239	51 023	323 397	640·864

Population according to present and former Census.

46. The entire population, as enumerated on the night of the 17th February 1881, and in the former census, is given below :—

		Area.	Population.	Persons per square mile.
Ajmere District	Present census	2,069·816	3,59,288	173·58
	Former „	2,069·816	3,09,914	149·00
Merwara	Present „	640·864	1,01,434	158·27
	Former „	640·864	86,417	135·00
Total,	Present „	2,710·680	4,60,722	169·96
	Former „	2,710·680	3,96,331	146·00

47. The present Census includes Europeans and Railway Passengers, which the Census of 1876 did not.

Population by Tehsils and Tenures.

48. This comparative Table shows the present and former population for both Districts; first, for Tehsils; secondly, for Khalsa, Istimrar, and British and Foreign Merwara.

49. Divided into three Tehsils, the population stands as follows :—

		Population.	Increase.
Ajmere Tehsil including Istimrar Estates.	Census of 1881,	3,59,288	49,374
	„ of 1876,	3,09,914	
Beawar Tehsil.	Census of 1881,	58,707	10,001
	„ of 1876,	48,706	
Todgarh „	Census of 1881,	42,727	5,016
	„ of 1876,	37,711	
Total ...	Census of 1881,	4,60,722	64,391
	„ of 1876,	3,96,331	

50. The population divided into British and Native Territory, and into different divisions of Tenures, is as follows :—

Description of Tenures.		Population.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
Ajmere Khalsa, including Jaghire and Bhum,	1881	1,94,572	27,351	16·35
	1876	1,67,221		
Istimrar Estates	1881	1,64,300	21,607	15 14
	1876	1,42,693		
Railway Passengers	1881	416	416	100 0
	1876	...		
British—Merwara	1881	57,309	8,946	18 49
	1876	48,363		
Meywar—Merwara	1881	38,514	5,465	16 54
	1876	33,049		
Marwar—Merwara	1881	5,611	606	12 11
	1876	5,005		
Total ..	1881	4,60,722	64,391	16 24
	1876	3,96,331		

51. The highest percentage of increase was (excluding Railway Passengers) in British Merwara, and the lowest in Marwar-Merwara.

Urban and Rural Population.

52. For the Urban and Rural population, the increase stands thus :—

		Population.		Increase.		Percentage of increase.	
		Rural.	Urban	Rural.	Urban.	Rural	Urban
Ajmere	1876	2,49,821	60,093	32,877	16,081	13 16	26 76
	1881	2,82,698*	76,174				
Merwara	1876	74,109	12,308	11,496	3,521	15 51	28 60
	1881	85,605	15,829				
Total.	1876	3,23,930	72,401	44,373	19,602	13 69	27 07
	1881	3,68,303*	92,003				

Causes of increase in Urban population.

53. The rates of increase in both Districts in the Urban population, is almost double that of the Rural population, a fact accounted for by the increased importance of towns, owing to the facilities of communication, and the impetus given to trade by the opening of the through Railway to Bombay; this will be better seen from a comparison of the statistics of each town for the past and present Census.

* Exclusive of 416 Railway Passengers.

Towns.		Number of occupied Houses.	Population.	Increase.	Percentage.
Ajmere City and Suburbs	1876	8,822	35,111	13,624	38·8
	1881	6,969	48,735		
Beawar	1876	*	12,308	3,521	28·6
	1881	2,143	15,829		
Nasirabad town, including Cantonment. ...	1876	4,773	20,097	1,223	6·08
	1881	3,800	21,320		
Kekri	1876	*	4,885	1,234	25·2
	1881	750	6,119		

54. The above figures show that the rate of increase is the largest in Ajmere, being 38·8 per cent; this increase is chiefly due to the transfer of the Head Quarters of the Rajputana State Railway from Agra to Ajmere. Next to Ajmere stands Beawar, a commercial town, rapidly rising in importance by reason of its extensive trade with Marwar and Meywar; while Kekri also occupies a prominent position as regards Native Territory. The increase in Nasirabad Cantonment is only 6·08 p. c.; this is probably due to an influx of people of low castes, earning their livelihood as laborers, on the Nasirabad-Neemuch Railway.

Causes of increase in Rural population.

55. The increase in the Rural population may be explained, by the fact that, (with the exception of the year 1878, in which a greater number of deaths occurred,) the general health has, since the last census, been good, the District not having been visited by famine or disease.

56. The increase was largest in British Merwara, being 18·49 per cent, and smallest in Marwar-Merwara, where it was only 12·11 per cent, but when it is taken into consideration, that the mass of strangers working at the quarries of Shamgarh and Pakhariawas, are included in the population of British Merwara, the percentage does not require any special explanation. On the whole, as far as I can see, the increase is a normal one, the fluctuations in the percentages, being attributable to natural causes.

57. The low rate of percentage in Marwar—Merwara might also be stated to be due to the following causes :—

1st—That the people of Marwar-Merwara, also own and cultivate land in Marwar, and as the Census was taken just about the time when the Rabi crops were ripe for cutting, there is reason to believe that, many of them, were absent from their homes in British Territory.

2nd—That not a few of the agriculturists go with their cattle into Marwar, where they can find good grazing for their cattle in February and March.

* Figures not forthcoming.

3rd—That the people of Marwar—Merwara hold frequent inter-communication with their friends and relatives in Foreign Territory.

4th—That people had gone away to work as laborers on the Railway line, and in the Forest of Bagri, *(Marwar)*.

Permanent & Floating Population.

58. Before drawing any conclusions, however, from these figures, it must be borne in mind that the night of final enumeration, was a propitious day for the solemnization of marriages. An unusually large number of marriage processions had come from other parts, and were enumerated in Ajmere & Merwara; while a still greater number of the permanent residents of the province were, for the same reason, found to be absent from their homes.

59. The following Table, which has been prepared with great care from the enumerators' books, shows the real state of the Permanent population as distinguished from the Temporary or Floating population.

Territorial Divisions.	Preliminary record of residents.	Entries struck out on 17th Feby. 1881.	Entries retained on 17th Feby. 1881.	Additions in red ink made on the 17th Feby. 1881.	Total.	Detail of Col. 6	
						Permanent.	Temporary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ajmere Khalsa including Jaghire and Bhum	1,96,615	20,201	1,76,414	18,574	1,94,988	1,81,685	13,303
Istamrar Estates	1,65,915	18,772	1,47,143	17,157	1,64,300	1,47,730	16,570
Total Ajmere District ...	3,62,530	38,973	3,23,557	35,731	3,59,288	3,29,415	29,873
British Merwara	55,494	6,141	49,353	7,956	57,309	49,666	7,643
Meywar-Merwara	39,063	4,334	34,729	3,785	38,514	34,867	3,647
Marwara-Merwara ...	5,614	451	5,163	448	5,611	5,008	603
Total Merwara District,	1,00,171	10,926	89,245	12,189	1,01,434	89,541	11,893
Grand Total ...	4,62,701	49,899	4,12,802	47,920	4,60,722	4,18,956	41,766
Detail of above:—							
Urban Population	91,479	9,032	82,447	9,556	92,003	85,449	6,554
Rural Population	3,71,222	40,867	3,30,355	38,364	3,68,719	3,33,507	35,212
Total ...	4,62,701	49,899	4,12,802	47,920	4,60,722	4,18,956	41,766

Figures examined.

60. Assuming the *black ink* entries in the preliminary record, to be an approximately correct record of the Permanent population, it would appear that the Permanent population of the Ajmere and Merwara Districts, amounted to 4,62,701, of which 49,899, or 10·78, percent, were absent on the night of the 17th February, while of the 47,920 *red ink* entries made on the night of the final enumeration, 41,766, represented the mass of Temporary residents, leaving 6,154, Permanent residents, who had returned to their homes, after the preparation of the preliminary record. At this rate, the total Permanent population of both Districts comes to 4,68,855. It is also noticeable that, while the rural population, on a comparison of the results of the 17th February with the preliminary record, shows a decrease of 2,503, the urban

population, on the contrary, exhibits an increase of 524, this appears due to the fact that the number of new-comers, in villages, was less, and in towns greater, than the number of absentees, as the subjoined table will show :—

	Permanent residents.		Total	Permanent residents absent on 17th February 1881.	Temporary Residents present on 17th Feby. 1881.
	Preliminary record.	Additions made on 17th Feby. 1881.			
Urban Population ...	91,479	3,002	94,481	9,032	6,554
Rural Population ...	3,71,222	3,152	3,74,374	40,867	35,212

61. It is not known how many of the persons, returned as Temporary, were residents of the Province, and how many came from foreign parts ; but there is reason to believe that about $\frac{2}{3}$ belonged to the neighbouring States of Marwar and Meywar, as the majority of marriage processions had come from those quarters.

Density of the Population.

62. The total of houses is :—

Occupied	64,118
Unoccupied	22,235
Total ...	86,353

	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.
Ajmere	50,541	19,818	70,359
Merwara	13,577	2,417	15,994
Total ...	64,118	22,235	86,353

Detail of unoccupied houses.

63. In unoccupied houses are included, *Shops*, *Temples*, *Mosques*, &c, as detailed below ; the number of which is much greater in the towns of the Ajmere District, than in Beawar, the only town in Merwara.

	Total No. of Unoccupied Houses.	Shops	Temples and Mosques.	Unoccupied Houses.
Ajmere ...	19,818	7,475	1,598	10,745
Merwara ...	2,417	937	278	1,202
Total ...	22,235	8,412	1,876	11, 947

The detail of above for Towns and Villages, separately, is shown below :—

TOWNS				
Ajmere ...	2,223	12,36	96	891
Nasirabad ...	1,650	724	35	891
Kekri ...	718	165	33	520
Beawar ...	858	451	17	390
VILLAGES				
Ajmere District,	15,227	5,350	1,434	8,443
Merwara District,	1,559	486	261	812
Total ...	22,235	8,412	1,876	11,947

Uninhabited Houses.

64. It will thus be seen that the number of deserted or uninhabited dwelling houses in these Districts, is very small, a fact evidently indicating that emigration to other parts of the country is almost nil.

Number of Houses per square mile.

65. The number to each square mile is

Ajmere District	...	...	33·98 houses.
Merwara	...	...	24·94 „

Comparison with former Census.

66. The number of houses according to the Census of 1876, was 93,464, being 7,111 more than the number now reported, this difference is mainly due to the exclusion of cattle-sheds, and to mode of numbering, which in 1876, was not so systematic, as it was in the present Census, there is no ground for the supposition, that any number of houses have tumbled down or fallen into ruins, since the last Census, and have, therefore, escaped enumeration.

Number of persons per square mile.

67. The number of persons to the square mile is

In Ajmere	...	...	173.5.8
In Merwara	...	...	158. 27

or for both Districts, conjointly, 169.96. In the Panjab, there are 172.5 and in Bombay 130 persons to the square mile. For average density per square mile, therefore, Ajmere stands on nearlya par with the Panjab, and is higher than Berar, British Burmah, and the Central Provinces, where the averages are respectively 128·0, 27·3, and 81·3 *

Custom as to different families living in one enclosure.

68. The number of persons per occupied house is, *7·18, a fact sufficiently indicating the absence of a custom as to many different families living in one house, or as to large undivided families living together. Instances are found, here and there, in Villages, of 3 or 4 families, closely related to each other, living in an enclosure; but such cases are rare, and cannot be said to be the effect of any general custom. In Towns, particularly in Ajmere, families, differing from each other in caste or connection, are seen living in separate compartments in the same enclosure, but such cases are also not so numerous as to lead to any distinct conclusion, this state of living, occurring only, where 3 or 4 strangers have taken a house jointly, in order to relieve each other of the burden of paying a heavy rent.

* Ajmere .. 7·10
Merwara ... 7·47

Proportion of sexes.

69. The following Table compares the sexes returned at the Census of 1876, with those of the present Census :—

		Males.	Females.	Increase.		Percentage.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ajmere District	1876	1,64,510	1,45,404	28,159	21,215	17.12	14·59
	1881	1,92,669	1,66,619				
Merwara District ...	1876	47,755	38,662	8,420	6,597	17·64	17·06
	1881	56,175	45,259				
Total	1876	2,12,265	1,84,066	36,579	27,812	17·23	15·11
	1881	2,48,844	2,11,878				

* Ajmere Census Report 1876.

Inequality of Sexes.

70. The statistics of Ajmere-Merwara do not present a wide field for the discussion of the important question of inequality of Sexes. In the present Census there was an excess of 36,966 males:—

In Ajmere	...	...	26,050
In Merwara	...	...	10,916
			36,966

over females; but when it is considered that the Temporary or Floating population (41,766) included in these returns, contained a considerably greater number of Males, than Females, the disparity is at once reduced to a minimum of twelve or thirteen thousands, which in a population of five *lacs* is of little or no importance, this inference is further supported by the fact, that in Merwara, where the precentage of increase in the male population is 17·64 per cent. to 17·12 per cent. in Ajmere, the Floating population, also amounted to 11·7 to 8·3 per cent. in Ajmere. At any rate, the inclusion of the Floating Population seems to have, (if it is not the sole cause) some bearing on the point of this increase.

Further explanation of increase in Ajmere District.

71. It might also be urged in favor of this increase, in the Ajmere District, that a considerable number of Railway Officers, Railway workmen, and Railway laborers, who have recently settled in the town of Ajmere, and other places in the District, have not yet brought their families with them. Further explanation will be given when the statistics of Age and Religion are examined.

CHAPTER. III. RELIGION.

Division by Religion.

72. The inhabitants of the Province may, in regard to Religion, be distinguished as Hindus, Mahomedans, Jains, Christians, Parsis and Jews,

Major Sub Divisions of Hindus.

73. *Under Hindus are included*:—

I.—The followers of the Brahmanic Religion, of which the sects are extremely numerous, the two main branches being *Shaiva* and *Vaishnava*.

II.—The Impure castes, who have derived their religious notions and traditions, from the Brahmanic Religion.

III.—Aboriginal Tribes, who trace their descent from ancestors professing the Brahmanic Religion, and who perform certain rites and ceremonies on marriages and deaths, peculiar to the Brahmanic Religion.

Major Sub-Divisions of Mahomedans.

74. *Under Mahomedans have been included*:—

I.—Superior Mahomedans, viz., Sheikh, Sayad, Moghal, and Pathan.

II.—Nau-muslims of purely Indian origin.

III.—Aboriginal Tribes.

IV.—Faqirs.

Hindu and Mahomedan Population.

75. The Hindus number 3,76,029, while the Mahomedans muster 57,809. Thus, out of every 10,000 inhabitants in the Province, it may be said that there are 8,162 Hindus and 1,255 Mahomedans.

Jains &c,

76. Jains represent 528 per 10,000 of the total population, while Christians, Parsis, Sikhs, and Jews, are respectively 49, 1·0, 4·0, and 2·0 per 10,000.

Relative proportions of Sexes, of Hindu & Mahomedan Population

77. Hindu males are 537·8 *per mille* to 462·2 females, and Mahomedan males 553·5 to 446·5 females. In the North-Western Provinces, Hindu males number 576, and Mahomedan males 521 *

78. The figures for 1865 and 1876, were as given below :—

	1865	1876	1881
Hindu males	547 7	536	537·8
Hindu females	452·3	464	462·2
Mahomedan males	545 7	532	553·5
Mahomedan females	454·3	468	446·5

79. The following Table exhibits the increase in the population which has taken place since 1876, but it has been found impracticable to divide the population correctly into Religions, and to compare them for both years, as the number of *Hindus* shown in the returns of 1876, included *Jains* and *Sikhs*, the followers of which faiths have, in the present Census, been shown separately. For comparison's sake, therefore, the *Hindus* shown in this table, have been made to include *Jains* and *Sikhs*.

* Census Report 1872.

Religion.	Former Census.									Present Census.								
	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.			Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Ajmere.	Merwara.	Total.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	Total.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	Total.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	Total.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	Total.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	Total.
Hindus ... Hindus Proper	273,293	74,955	348,248	145,065	41,530	186,595	128,223	33,425	161,653	294,056	81,973	376,029	157,632	44,594	202,226	136,424	37,379	173,803
Jains										17,806	6,502	24,308	9,180	3,666	12,846	8,626	2,836	11,462
Sikhs ...										182	...	182	115	...	115	67	...	67
Total ...	273,293	74,955	348,248	145,065	41,530	186,595	128,228	33,425	161,653	312,044	88,475	400,519	166,927	48,260	215,187	145,117	40,215	185,332
Mahomedans ...	36,132	11,178	47,310	19,115	6,066	25,181	17,014	5,112	22,126	45,185	12,624	57,809	24,265	7,734	31,999	20,920	4,890	25,810
Christians ...	431	284	715	303	151	454	128	133	261	1,897	328	2,225	1,377	174	1,551	520	154	674
Other ... Parsis ...	58	..	58	34	..	34	24	...	24	68	7	75	44	7	51	24	...	24
Jews ...	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	..	...	94	...	94	56	...	56	38	...	38
Total ...	58	...	58	34	..	34	24	...	24	162	7	169	100	7	107	62	...	62
Grand Total ...	309,914	86,417	396,331	164,520	47,747	212,267	145,394	38,670	184,064	359,288	101,434	460,722	192,669	56,175	248,844	166,619	45,259	211,878

Religion.	Increase.									Percentage of Increase.								
	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.			Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Ajmere.	Merwara.	Total.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	Total.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	Total.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	Total.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	Total.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	Total.
Hindus ... Hindus Proper ...	38,751	13,520	52,271	21,862	6,730	28,592	16,889	6,790	23,679	14·17	18·04	15·09	15·07	16·20	15·32	13·17	20·31	14·64
Jains ...																		
Sikhs ...																		
Total ...	38,751	13,520	52,271	21,862	6,730	28,592	16,889	6,790	23,679	14·17	18·04	15·09	15·07	16·20	15·32	13·17	20·31	14·64
Mahomedans ...	9,053	1,446	10,499	5,147	1,668	6,815	3,906	*−222	3,684	25·05	12·04	22·19	26·92	27·49	27·06	22·95	*−4·34	16·65
Christians ...	1,466	44	1,510	1,070	23	1,097	392	21	413	340·13	15·49	211·18	354·45	15·23	241·62	306·25	15·79	158·23
Other ... Parsis ...	10	7	17	10	7	17	...	...	...	17·24	100·00	29·31	22·41	100·0	50·00	...	...	...
Jews ...	94	...	94	56	...	56	38	...	38	100·00	...	100·00	100·00	...	100·00	100·00	...	100·00
Total ...	104	7	111	66	7	73	38	...	38	179·31	100 00	191·37	194·11	100·00	214 73	158·33	..	158·33
Grand Total ...	49,374	15,017	64,391	28,149	8,428	36,577	21,225	6,589	27,814	15·90	17·37	16·25	17·11	17·65	27·23	14·60	17·04	15·11

* decrease.

Explanation of Increase.

80. The high percentage shown against Christians, is accounted for by the fact, that the Census of 1876, did not include *Europeans*, while the opening of the *through Railway* has brought in a large number of enterprising Parsis and Jews, thus raising the percentage to the high figures shown under the head *Others*.

81. Hindu Males have increased by 15·07 per cent. in Ajmere to 16·20 in Merwara, the difference between the two Districts, is so slight, as not to require any explanation.

The increase in Hindu Females, is 13·17 in Ajmere, to 20·31 in Merwara.

82. Mahomedan Males have increased by 26·92 per cent. in Ajmere, to 27·49 in Merwara, but in regard to Mahomedan females, Ajmere represents an increase of 22·95 per cent., while Merwara shows a decrease of 4·34 per cent,

83. It will thus by seen :—

(1) That in both Districts, taken as a whole, the increase in Mahomedan Males, is much greater than in Hindu Males.

(2) That the said increase is larger in Merwara, than in Ajmere.

(3) That while Hindu Females have largely increased in Merwara, the number of Mahomedan Females in that District have, on the other hand, fallen off.

84. The relative proportions above cited, will be better considered on comparison of the Sexes, as divided into the orders enumerated in para.—72.

HINDUS INCLUDING JAINS AND SIKHS.

	1876.		1881.		Increase.		Percentage.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brahmanic Religion	1,26,526	1,01,287	1,28,857	1,09,470	+2,331	+8,183	1·84	8·08
Impure Castes ...	26,407	33,921	46,972	43,422	+20,565	+9,501	77·87	28·00
Aboriginal Tribes ...	33,662	26,445	39,358	32,440	+5,696	+5,995	16·92	22·67
Total ...	1,86,595	1,61,653	2,15,187	1,85,332	+28,592	+23,679	15·32	14·64

PROPORTION OF HINDU FEMALES TO EVERY 100 HINDU MALES.

	1876.	1881.
Brahmanic Religion ...	80·05	84·95
Impure Castes ...	123·45	92·44
Aboriginal Tribes ...	78·56	82·42
Total ...	86·63	86·12

NOTE.—The figures for 1876 have been abstracted from the Caste Returns of 1876.

85. The apparent deductions from this are, :—

1.—That among Hindus of Class I, and Aboriginal Tribes, the number of female births, exceeds that of male births.

II.—That after marriage, Hindu *Females* pay periodical visits to their parents, especially on occasions of marriages and deaths, and as the Census was taken at a time when an unusually large number of marriages had taken place, the increase in females is partially due to such visits.

III.—That the people of Impure Castes, and others, generally seek their livelihood abroad, on the line of Railway, and in Towns, leaving their women-kind at home.

MAHOMEDANS.

	1876.		1881.		Difference.		Percentage.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
I.—Mahomedans of the higher order, *viz.*, Sheikhs, Sayad, Mogal and Pathan,	16,551	14,829	20,329	17,551	+3,778	+2,722	22·82	18 35
II.—Nau Muslims of purely Indian origin ...	1,088	1,036	2,434	2,083	+1,346	+1,047	123·71	101·06
III.—Aboriginal Tribes .	7,055	5,861	8,532	5,582	+1,477	−279	20·93	−4·99
IV.—Faqirs ...	490	400	704	594	+214	+194	43 67	48·50
Total ...	25,184	22,126	31,999	25,810	+6,815	+3,684	27·06	16·65

RATIO OF FEMALES TO EVERY 100 MALES.

	1876.	1881.
I.—Mahomedans of the higher order, *viz.*, Sheikh, Sayad, Mogal and Pathan . ... , ...	89·6	86·3
II.—Nau-Muslims of purely Indian origin	95·2	85·5
III.—Aboriginal Tribes	83·07	65 4
IV.—Faqirs	81·6	84·3
	87·8	80·6

86. It is clear from these figures, that there has been an increase in the Mahomedan male populatian of both districts. In 1876, the ratio of Mahomedan females to males, was 87·8, whereas accordiug to the returns of the present Census, it comes to 80·6 per cent.

87. Mahomedan males of Class I and II have increased by the addition of outsiders employed in the Railway Department, and on the Line.

88. In Aboriginal Tribes, the high proportion of *Males* to *Females* may be attributed to the Floating Population, as also to obstacles to matrimony. The Mahomedan Aboriginal Tribes do not, accordiug to the custom of the country, intermarry, and have therefore to apply to the Hindu Mers, who give them wives, on payment of extortionate sums. The statistics of Civil Condition, fully bear out the fact, that there are more Single Males among these

Tribes, than married Males, which circumstance equally accounts for the decrease of 4·34 per cent. in the Female population of Merwara.

89. The following Table shows the proportion of Hindu Males to Hindu Females, in the Urban and Rural Population *

URBAN POPULATION.	1876.			1881.		
	MALES.	FEMALES.	PROPORTION OF FEMALES TO MALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	PROPORTION OF FEMALES TO MALES
Ajmere ..	9,845	8,988	91·2	16,891	12,379	73 2
Beawar ...	5,706	5,137	90·0	7,491	5,872	78·3
Nasirabad ..	7,002	6,388	91 2	7,978	7,163	89 7
Kekri ...	2,199	2,131	96 8	2,606	2,600	99 7
Total Urban Population,	24,752	22,644	91·4	34,966	28,014	80·1
Rural Population,	1,61,843	1,39,009	82 1	1,80,221	1,57,318	87·2
Grand Total ..	1,86,595	1,61,653	86·6	2,15,187	1,85,332	86·1

90. The same information is given below for the Mahomedan Population.

URBAN POPULATION.	1876.			1881.		
	MALES.	FEMALES.	PROPORTION OF FEMALES TO MALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	PROPORTION OF FEMALES TO MALES.
Ajmere ...	6,254	5,137	82·1	9,987	8,715	87·0
Beawar ...	702	580	82·6	1,242	999	80 4
Nasirabad ...	2,124	2,026	95·3	2,563	2,470	96·3
Kekri ...	267	278	104·1	475	438	92·2
Total Urban Population,	9,347	8,021	85·8	1,4267	12,622	88·4
Rural Population,	15,837	14,105	89·0	1,7732	13,188	74·4
Grand Total ...	25,184	22,126	87·8	31,999	25,810	80 6

91. The above figures afford reliable data for the hypotheses, that the highest ratio in Ajmere-Merwara of Hindu Females to Hindu Males, is 99 per cent. in kekri, and the lowest is 73·2 per cent. in Ajmere ; that, as a rule, Hindu Males, in all cases, exceed the number of Hindu Females ; that

* Hindus include Jains and Sikhs.

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the relation of Mahomedan Males, to Mahomedan Females, is more close, than it is among Hindus; that these results fully prove the non-existence of female infanticide, that, as previously described, the difference in the relative proportions of the population of each town; and the rural population of both Districts, is influenced to a considerable degree by the Floating Population, and lastly, that the vitality in Towns; is as satisfactory, as that of the Rural Population.

92. The high percentage of increase in the Mahomedan Population, as contrasted with the Hindu Population, is consistent with facts observed in other parts of India. *Peculiar diet, marriage at an early age*, and *prohibition of remarriages* are the principal causes at work in impeding the growth of the Hindu population.

93. The Mahomedans of the higher orders have, owing to the smallness of their numbers, familiarized themselves with Hindu customs and usages, which circumstance accounts for the increase in the Mahomedan Population, not attaining the high figures, obtained in other Provinces.

94. The Mahomedan Population of Merwara appears to be sadly suffering from a dearth of wives, which an advancement in Mahomedanism, alone, can remove. At present, matrimony is indirectly ruining the prosperity of the people, who must fail to free themselves from their heavy pecuniary liabilities, incurred by them in procuring wives.

95. The Mahomedans of the superior classes, are found chiefly in towns. There are only a few villages in the Ajmere District, which are inhabited by Mogals and Pathans; a village in the Gangwana Circle is inhabited by Panjabi Raiens, (here called *Banjaras*), while the other villages are inhabited, either by Islamized aboriginals, or by Mahomedan converts of purely native origin.

96. Hindus and Jains are scattered all over the District.

97. Merwara, as the name itself signifies, is inhabited by Mers and other Aboriginals, with their usual village menials from Hindus of Impure Castes.

98. The Christian Population is chiefly confined to towns, but there are also two small villages in Ajmere, and a few houses, in certain villages of the Merwara District, occupied by Native Christians.

99. Parsis and Jews are found only in towns.

100. There is only one village in the Ajmere District, chiefly inhabited by Jains.

101. The following Mahomedan sects are shown in the Census Returns

		Ajmere	Merwara	Total
Sunnis	....	44,690	12,572	57,262
Shiahs	....	495	52	547
Total	.....	45,185	12,624	57,809

Sunnis comprise 99 per cent, and Shiahs, only one per cent.

None have returned themselves as *Wahabis*, although there are known to be upwards of one hundred Males, and Females, professing the Religion of Abdul Wahab.

102. The following sects of christians, are shown in the Census Returns.

	Ajmere.	Merwara,	Total
Church of England	927	7	934
Roman Catholics	468	..	468
Presbyterians	342	317	659
Baptists	15	..	15
Wesleans	36	...	36
Armenians	7	...	7
Greek Church	8	...	8
Syrians	..	...	...
Congregationalists	...	..	...
Unspecified	91	4	98
Total ..	1,897	328	2,225

103. Of these, 872 are European British Subjects, 358 other Europeans and Americans, 196 Eurasians and 799 Native Christians.

CHAPTER IV.

SEX AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.

104. The following table shows the Civil Condition of the population for both Districts, separately.

	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males	Females	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.
Ajmere	93,842	50,833	88,525	86,659	10,302	29,127	1,92,669	1,66,619
Merwara	30,723	16,738	23,275	22,596	2,177	5,925	56,175	45,259
Total ...	1,24,565	67,571	1,11,800	1,09,255	12,479	35,052	2,48,844	2,11,878

105. The proportion of Single, Married, and Widowed, Males and Females, to the total Population, is given below :—

	Total Population.		Single.		Married.		Widowed.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ajmere	1,92,669	1,66,619	48 70	30 50	45 95	52·02	5 35	17 48
Merwara	56,175	45,259	54 69	36 99	41·43	49 92	3 88	13 09
Total ...	2,48,844	2,11,878	50 06	31 89	44 93	51·57	5 01	16 54

106. These figures prove, that there are more Single Males and Females, in Merwara than in Ajmere, that Ajmere has a greater number of Married Males and Females than Merwara, and that there are less Widowed Males and Females in Merwara than in Ajmere.

107. It also proves that in both Districts, the number of Single Males is greater than that of Single Females, the disparity being particularly remarkable in Merwara, where Single Males are a little more than half, and Single Females are only a little more than one-third, of the total Male and Female Population, that the number of Married Males in both Districts is considerably lower than the number of Married Females, and that only 10·31 per cent of the total population of both Districts, is in a condition of Widowhood.

108. The apparent deductions from these figures are :—

1st That the Floating Population mostly consisted of Single Males.

2nd That a greater number of Married men were on the night of the final enumeration absent from their homes.

3rd That *widow remarriage* is largely, resorted to, among the low caste population.

109. The subjoined table contrasts the Civil Condition of the Urban Population with the Rural Population of both Districts, separately.

I. Urban Population.

	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
Ajmere	18,380	9,492	20,937	18,304	2,573	6,488	41,890	34,284
Merwara	3,671	1,980	4,698	3,799	490	1,191	8,859	6,970
Total ...	22,051	11,472	25.635	22,103	3,063	7,679	50,749	41,254

II. Rural Population.

Districts.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
Ajmere	75,462	41,341	67,588	68,355	7,729	22,639	1,50,779	132,135
Merwara	27,052	14,758	18,577	18,797	1,687	4,734	47,316	38 289
Total ...	1,02,514	56,099	86,165	87,152	9,416	27,373	1 98,095	1,70,624

110. The proportion of Single, Married and Widowed Males and Females to the total population, is as follows :—

I. Urban Population.

Class.	Districts.	Total Population.		Single.		Married.		Widowed.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Urban Population.	Ajmere ...	41,890	34,284	44·34	27·82	49·54	53·30	6·12	18·88
	Merwara ...	8,859	6,970	41·44	28·41	53·03	54·51	5·53	17·08
Total ...		50,749	41,254	43·45	27·81	50·51	53·58	6·04	18·61

II. Rural Population.

Class.	Districts.	Total Population		Single.		Married.		Widowed.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.
Rural Population.	Ajmere ...	1,50,779	1,32,335	50·04	31 24	44·84	5 1·65	5·12	17·11
	Merwara ...	47,316	38,289	57·17	49·09	39·26	38·54	3·57	12·37
Total ...		1,98095	1,70624	51.75	32.88	43.50	51.08	4.75	16.04

111. The highest percentageof Single Males to Male Population, is found in the Rural Population of Merwara, and the lowest, in the Urban Population of the same District; Widowed Females in Rural Merwara, number only 12·37 per cent, owing to that being the particular part of the country in which *remarriage of Widows*, is fully authorized by local usage, the same circumstance accounts for the small number of Widowed Males in Rural Merwara, which is nearly half the number obtained in the remaining parts of the Province. The comparatively high percentage of Widowed Females in the Urban Population of both Districts, and in the Rural Population of Ajmere, may be fairly attributed to the total absence of the custom of *remarriage* among Hindus and Mahomedans of the superior classes, the Mahomedans of Ajmere, being much more subject to Hindu customs and social feeling, than their brethren in other parts of India. Except in Rural Merwara,—where the number of Married Females is less than Married Males, a fact clearly indicating the absence of Married Females from their homes on the night of the 17th February 1881,—the percentage of Married Females is, higher than that of Married Males, the disproportion being particularly remarkable in the Rural and Urban Population of Ajmere Merwara.

Civil Condition by Religion.

112. The subjoined table shows the Civil Condition by Religion.

RELIGIONS.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.
Hindus	1,00,413	54,580	91,832	90,809	9,981	28,414	2,02,226	1,73,803
Mahomedans	16,322	9,051	14,132	12,757	1,545	4,002	31,999	25,810
Christians	1,151	312	370	330	30	32	1,551	674
Jains	6,381	3,578	5,351	5,286	914	2,598	12,646	11,462
Parsis	18	12	29	12	4	.	51	24
Sikhs	43	23	67	43	5	1	115	67
Jews	37	15	19	18	.	5	56	38
Total ..	1,24,565	67,571	1,11,800	1,09,255	12,479	35,052	2,48,844	2,11,878

Percentage of Single, Married, and Widowed Males and Females, to Total Population

RELIGIONS.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F
Hindus	49 65	31 41	45·41	52 25	4·94	16 34
Mahomedans ...	51·0	35 07	44 17	49 42	4·83	15 51
Christians ...	74·21	46 30	23 85	48 98	1 93	4 75
Jains	51 23	31·22	41·65	46·12	7 12	22 66
Parsis ...	35 30	50 00	56 90	50·00	7·24	...
Sikhs ...	37 40	34·33	58·26	. 64 20	4 40	1 53
Jews ...	66 50	39 50	33 93	47 37	...	13 16
Total ...	50·09	31·86	44 33	51·57	5·01	16 54

Civil Condition by Age and Religion.

113—By Age and Religion, the figures stand as follows:—

			0—9			10—14			15—19			20—24			25—29		
			Single.	Married.	Widowed	Single	Married	Widowed	Single	Married	Widowed	Single	Married	Widowed	Single	Married.	Widowed.
Hindus	Males	Ajmere	41,740	838	35	11,466	2,031	67	8,858	4,729	210	6,365	9,231	454	3,295	12,039	575
		Merwara	12,805	95	2	3,750	197	8	3,168	722	24	2,244	1,856	64	1,346	2,859	98
	Females	Ajmere	35,763	2,127	32	4,615	4,824	89	686	10,287	266	89	13,663	638	32	12,470	865
		Merwara	11,409	262	3	1,749	885	8	216	2,780	33	15	3,588	72	4	3,409	136
Mahomedans	Males	Ajmere	5,983	70	4	2,032	191	10	1,613	581	19	1,123	1,369	76	540	1,790	96
		Merwara	2,365	9		783	28	1	556	122	3	407	275	15	184	452	25
	Females	Ajmere	5,312	229	6	1,015	627	7	217	1,525	30	76	2,218	110	42	1,834	135
		Merwara	1,821	25		397	102	1	61	296	6	8	431	12	5	353	22
Christians	Males	Ajmere	146			31		1	91	4	2	331	40	3	280	67	1
		Merwara	45			28			28	3	1	11	21		3	9	1
	Females	Ajmere	162			18	4		28	41		9	76	3	2	65	2
		Merwara	86			16			28	23		5	22		2	12	.
Jains	Males	Ajmere	2,290	6		731	69	2	538	293	1	390	529	27	254	625	36
		Merwara	809	3	1	333	19	1	247	98		192	213	7	96	256	16
	Females	Ajmere	2,238	22		348	295	2	26	656	22	6	815	89	1	645	132
		Merwara	737	5		185	46		20	221	8	1	281	26	.	225	50
Others	Males	Ajmere	34			14	4	.	19	16		17	12	1	4	16	1
		Merwara							2	..					1		.
	Females	Ajmere	48	.	.	2	1			9			19			14	..
		Merwara										.			.	.	..
Total.	Males	Ajmere	50,199	914	39	14,274	2,295	80	11,119	5 623	232	8 226	11,171	559	4,373	14,537	709
		Merwara	16,024	107	3	4,844	244	10	4,001	945	28	2,854	2,365	86	1,630	3,576	140
	Females	Ajmere	43,523	2,378	37	5,998	5,751	98	857	12,518	318	180	16,791	840	77	15,028	1,134
		Merwara	14,003	292	3	2,347	1,033	9	325	3,320	47	29	4,322	110	11	3,999	208
Grand Total		Males	66,223	1,021	42	19,118	2,539	90	15,120	6,568	260	11,080	13,536	645	6,003	18,113	849
		Females	57,526	2 670	40	8,345	6,784	107	1 182	15,838	365	209	21,113	950	88	19,027	1,342
		Total	123,749	3,691	82	27,463	9,323	197	16,302	22,406	625	11,289	34,649	1595	6,091	37,140	2,191

By Age and Religion — *(Concluded)*

			30—39			40—49			50—59			60 and upwards			Total			Grand Total
			Single	Married	Widowed	Single	Married	Widowed	Single	Married	Widowed	Single	Married	Widowed	Single	Married	Widowed	
Hindus.	Males	Ajmere	2,486	20,898	1,465	932	12,611	1,091	552	7,388	1,913	323	3,490	1,982	76,027	73,263	8,342	1,57,632
		Merwara,	697	5,679	290	181	3,56(	303	106	2,229	356	89	1,373	492	24,386	18,569	1,639	44,594
	Females	Ajmere	41	16,784	3,695	20	7,90	6,109	20	2,847	6,211	11	705	5,727	41,177	71,615	23,632	1,36,424
		Merwara,	3	4,968	586	4	2,213	1,151	2	844	1,334	1	245	1,459	13,403	19,194	4,782	37,379
Mahomedans.	Males	Ajmere	358	3,132	218	147	2,052	262	72	1,197	259	61	695	327	11,929	11,067	1,269	24,265
		Merwara,	83	952	34	26	564	36	14	400	62	25	263	100	4,393	3,065	276	7,734
	Females	Ajmere	36	2,474	525	28	1,218	847	18	437	896	7	122	930	6,751	10,684	3,485	20,920
		Merwara,	3	539	78	2	239	139		75	149	3	19	110	2,300	2,073	517	4 890
Christians	Males	Ajmere	141	132	7	15	47	5	1	19	4		5	3	1,086	314	27	1,377
		Merwara,		10			8	1		4			1		115	56	3	174
	Females	Ajmere	3	62	6	2	17	7		2	6			5	224	267	29	520
		Merwara,	1	4	1		2				1			1	88	63	3	154
Jains	Males	Ajmere	295	1,044	128	138	673	175	82	387	172	31	139	114	4,755	3,770	655	9,180
		Merwara,	81	502	40	42	284	64	20	159	77	6	47	53	1,826	1,581	259	3,066
	Females	Ajmere	8	935	415	2	464	568	1	167	418	1	31	329	2,631	4,020	1,975	8,626
		Merwara,		294	107		145	145	1	40	163	3	9	124	947	1,266	623	2,836
Others	Males	Ajmere	7	31	1		27	1		4	3		1	2	95	111	9	215
		Me wara,		1			1			2					3	4		7
	Females	Ajmere		25			5	1			1			4	50	73	6	129
		Merwara,																
Total	Males	Ajmere	3,297	25,237	1,819	1,232	15,423	2,137	707	8,995	2,351	415	4,330	2,376	93,842	88,525	10,302	1,92,669
		Merwara,	861	7,144	364	249	4,417	404	140	2,793	497	120	1,684	645	30,723	23,275	2,177	56,157
	Females	Ajmere	88	20,280	4,641	52	9,612	7,532	39	3,443	7,532	19	858	6,995	50,833	86,659	29,127	1,66,619
		Merwara,	7	5,805	772	6	2,593	1,435	3	959	1,647	7	273	1,694	16,738	22,596	5,925	45,259
Grand Total	Males		1,158	32,381	2,183	1,481	19,840	2,541	847	11,788	2,848	535	6,014	3,021	1,24,565	1,11,800	12,479	2,48,844
	Females		95	26,085	5,413	58	12,205	8,967	42	4,402	9,179	26	1,131	8,689	67,571	1,09,255	35052	2,11,878
	Total		4,253	58,466	7,596	1,539	32,045	11,508	889	16,190	12,027	561	71,45	11,710	1,92,136	2,21,055	47,531	4,60,722

111. These figures, after an examination of the detailed Returns, prove :—

1st. That the Aboriginal Tribes of Merwara, as a rule, marry after the age of puberty.

2nd. That Rajputs, Jains and the Low Caste Hindus, generally marry at the age of 10 to 14.

3rd. That Aggarwalas, Maheswris and Kayaths, marry at a comparatively early age.

4th. That Gujars marry at the earliest age, infants in the cradle being married without restriction.

5th. That Mahomedans in the Ajmere District have also subjected themselves to the Hindu custom of early marriage.

6th That *thirty* years is the greatest age at which Single Hindus, Mahomedans, and Jains, can get married, after that none but the wealthy can get a *wife*.

7th. That the number of *celibates* above the age of 50, and upwards, is very low, there being few obstacles to matrimony.

8th. That in the Hindu Population, (including a large proportion of people among whom the *remarriage of Widows*, is fully allowable,) the number of Widows is very small, at the ages of 14 to 30, and rises in proportion at subsequent periods, which is accounted for by the fact, that Widows who have grown up children, do not ordinarily remarry, while Widows of tender years seldom remain unmarried.

115. Polyandry is quite unknown in this part of the country, it probably does not exist in any part of India. Poligamy however exists, to some extent, among Mers, Rajputs and a few Jats and Gujars. There is a Poligamist in Todgarh, a sweeper by caste, who is reported to have ten *wives*, and there is a Jat in Pichollai (Ajmere), who has three *wives*. It is non-existent among Brahmins and the superior castes of Hindus, as also among Jains, and if ever it takes place, the number of wives seldom, or never, exceeds two; *remarriage* during the lifetime of the first wife, occurs only as quite a last resort for obtaining issue, when the productive incapacity of the first wife is proved to be irremediable.

116. It has been stated, at length, in the preceding Chapter, that Infanticide is unknown in this country; Female Children, however, are not so well treated or looked after as Male Children are, but the income brought into the family on a daughter's marriage, is a sufficient guarantee for the care being taken for her preservation.

CHAPTER V. AGES OF THE POPULATION.

Ages of the Population

117. The deductions under this head, when taken with those which relate to Sex, are at once the most interesting and the most important of all our Census Enquiries.

They are *interesting*, in as much as they exhibit the progress of a people from Infancy to Youth, from Youth to Manhood, and from Manhood to Decay. They are *important*, as bearing on the great questions of Social Life, on Food Supply and Labor; on Education, and Service to Individuals or to the State. They give the *average duration of life*; we see those of the Males who have passed their *prime*, the numbers rising to *it*, and the numbers in *it*: of the Females, there are those who may never again be *mothers*, those who probably are *so*, and those who may yet be *so*: of both Sexes, there are those who demand a *parent's care*, and those who need a *son's support*, and between them are those from whom that *support* must come, that *care* be given.

Children & Adults by Religion.

118. Before examining the nine specified Periods of the Census Returns, let us take the broader Divisions, and speak of Children and Adults. For comparison's sake, all those under 12, are taken as Children, and those above 12, as Adults.

Years of Census.	Total Population.	Total number of Children.	Total number of Adults.	Percentage of total Population to	
				Children.	Adults.
1865	4,26,268	1,56,786	2,69,482	36·8	63·2
1876	3,96,331	1,25,421	2,70,910	31·6	68·4
1881	4,60,722	1,53,664	3,07,058	33·4	66·6

119. Of Children, there are 1,53,664, and of Adults 3,07,058. Again sub-dividing these, there are 82,708 Boys and 70,956 Girls, and there are 1,66,136 Men and 1,40,922, Women.

120. The proportion of Children on the Total Population is 33·4 against 31·6 per cent, in 1876, and of Adults 66·6 against 68·4. The proportion of Children has increased by about 2 per cent, while that of Adults has fallen off to the same extent. Out of every 100 persons, there are 17·95 Boys against

17·25 in 1876, 15·40 Girls, against 14·43; 36·66, Men, against 36·32, and 30·59 Women against 32·02.

121. The proportion of Boys on the Total Male Population is 33·24 against 32·18 in 1876, whilst that of Girls on the Total of Females, is 33·49 against 31·03. The proportion of Boys under 12, is to Girls, as 538 is to 462 *per mille.* In 1876, it was 544 *per mille* to 456 *per mille.*

122. The results of the Census of 1881, contrasted with those of 1865, exhibit a considerable decrease in the proportion of Children to the Total Population, which is accounted for by a terrible visi tation of Small Pox, which visited the Districts in 1877 and 1878, causing considerable loss of young Boys and Girls.

123. Compared with the figures of 1876, however, the proportion of Children in 1881, seems to have increased by 2 per cent, a fact indicating that the results of 1876 were influenced, to some extent, by the Famine of 1868.

124. The present Census shows that one-third of the Total Population consists of Children, and the remaining two-thirds, of Adults.

125. The following Table gives the details of both Districts, separately

Name of District.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Percentage of Children to Total Population.	Percentage of Boys to Total Male Population.	Percentage of Girls to Total Female Population.
Ajmere..	62,972	54,281	1,17,253	32·64	32 63	32 58
Merwara	19,736	16,675	36,411	35·89	35 13	36 84
1881 ..	82,708	70,956	1,53,664	33 35	33 24	33·49
1876 ...	68,300	57,121	1,25,421	31·60	32·18	31 03

126. These figures prove that the proportion of Children to the Total Population is larger in Merwara than it is in Ajmere, that while Boys and Girls in Ajmere bear an equal proportion to the Male and Female Population respectively, the number of Girls in Merwara, on the other hand, exceeds that of Boys in the same District, a fact indicating fewer Male than Female Births

127. We might fairly infer, from the results obtained in Merwara, that climatic influence, combined with out-door work, physical energy, and marriage at advanced age, are the principal, if not the sole causes, of fertility.

128. It has been observed that the Agricultural Classes, more particularly, the Jats, Gujars, Aboriginal Tribes, &c., have a greater of number Children, than Brahmans, Rajputs and Others.

129. To compare the Urban and Rural Population :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Proportion *per mille* of Children on Total Population.	Proportion *per mille* of Boys on Total Male Population.	Proportion *per mille* of Girls on Total Female Population
URBAN POPULATION.						
Ajmere	6,470	5,606	12,076	257 78	236 59	262 10
Beawar	2,276	2,058	4,334	273 80	256 92	295 26
Nasirabad	3,320	3,222	6,542	306 84	289 66	326 84
Kekri	1,045	971	2,016	329·16	339 17	319·61
Total Urban ..	13,111	11,857	24,968	271 38	258 35	267 42
RURAL POPULATION.						
Ajmere	52,137	44,482	96,619	341·27	345·78	336 13
Merwara	17,460	14,617	32,077	374 70	369·00	381·75
Total	69,597	59,099	1,28,696	349·04	35.·33	346 63
Grand Total .	82,708	70,956	1,53,664	333·52	332·36	334·89

130. Of the Urban Population, Ajmere has the lowest, and Kekri the highest, proportion of Children. In Towns, except Kekri, there is a preponderance of Girls over Boys.

131. A comparison of the figures for Towns with those for the Rural Population, shows that the proportion of Children in the latter, is higher than in the former, Male and Female births being more numerous in the Rural than in the Urban Population ; comparing the Rural Population of Ajmere with Merwara, we find that the proportion of Children is higher in Merwara than in Ajmere.

132. The subjoined Table, which shows the proportions of the Adult Males and Females to their respective Populations, proves that in the Towns of Ajmere and Beawar, a fourth part of the Population consists of Children, while the remaining three-fourths, consist of Adults, and that in Villages, and in the Towns of Nasirabad and Kekri, Adults represent about *two-thirds* and Children, *one-third* of the Total Population.

133. For the whole Province, the proportion of Children is almost exactly *one-third* of the Total Population, and of Adults, *two-third.*

	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Total.	Proportion *per mille* of Adults on total Population.	Proportion *per mille* of Adul Males on total Male Population.	Proportion *per mille* of Adult Females on total Female Population.
URBAN POPULATION.						
Ajmere ...	20,877	15,782	36,659	742·22	763·41	737·90
Beawar	6,583	4,912	11,495	726 20	743·08	704·74
Nasirabad ...	8,142	6,636	14,778	693·16	710·34	673·16
Kekri	2,036	2,067	4,103	670 54	660·83	680·39
Total ...	37,638	29,397	67,035	728·62	741·65	712·58
RURAL POPULATION.						
Ajmere	98,612	87,853	1,86,495	658·73	654·22	663 87
Merwara	29,856	23,672	53,528	625·30	631·00	618·25
Total	1,28,498	1,11,525	2,40,023	650·96	648·67	653·64
Grand Total ...	1,66,136	1,40,922	3,07,058	666·48	667·64	665·11

134. To compare with other Provinces, we have. *

Provinces	Percentage of Children on total Population.	Percentage of Boys on total Males.	Percentage of Girls on total Females.
Ajmere	33·35	33·24	33·49
Central Provinces	37·49	38·37	36·58
Madras ...	36·41	36·94	35·84
Bombay ...	36·35	36·72	35·95
Bengal	34·49	36·99	31·45
North-Western Provinces ...	33·12	33·89	32·34

135. These figures show that of all other Provinces in British India Ajmere stands on a par with the North-Western Provinces in its percentage of Children on the Total Population, and of Boys on the Male Population, and that in its proportion of Girls, Ajmere stands nigher than Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces.

136. In England and Wales, the proportion of Children is 29·85.

" Of Boys " 30·67.

" Of Girls " 29·07.

* Bombay Report, 1872

which shows that in each instance, the Ajmere proportions are higher than they are in England and Wales.

Births and Deaths.

137. The four causes which influence the Total Population of every Country, are Births, Deaths, Immigration, and Emigration. In England and Wales, the two latter are important factors, but in Ajmere-Merwara, they are inappreciable ; we must, therefore, look to natural causes only. An examination of the statistics of Births and Deaths, gives the following results :—

	Births.			Deaths.			Details of Deaths.		Proportion of Deaths *per mille.*		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Before the age of 12	After the age of 12	Total Deaths, Both Sexes.	Males.	Females
1876	6,621	5,523	12,144	4,511	3,779	8,290	5,071	3,219	20·91	21·25	20·53
1877	7,395	6,549	13,944	4,858	4,199	9,057	5,815	3,242	22·85	22·88	22·81
1878	6,273	5,145	11,418	7,986	6,920	14,906	8,581	6,325	37·61	37·62	37·59
1879	4,042	3,269	7,311	6,184	5,005	11,189	5,746	5,443	28·23	29·13	27·19
1880	6,955	5,775	12,730	7,016	5,211	12,227	6,371	5,856	30·85	33·05	28·31
Total...	31,286	26,261	57,547	30,555	25,114	55,669	31,584	24,085			

138. It would be quite unfair to draw any conclusions from these figures which, according to the results obtained in the present Census, appear to be undoubtedly incorrect.

The Population of the District, according to the former Census was	... 3,96,331
Add Total Births during the past Five years, ...	... 57,547
Total	... 4,53,878
Deduct Deaths recorded during the same period.	... 55,669
Total Population,	... 3,98,209
Population according to Census of 1881, ...	... 4,60,722
Difference	... 62,513

139. This large difference can hardly be attributed to Immigration, and there is no room for doubt, that our system of Registration of Births is faulty. The remarks in Chapter. II. show that the Permanent Population of the District, is about 4,68,855, of which 49,899 were absent from their homes on the Final Night of the Enumeration.

140. Although our Tables of Mortality are far from correct, they permit a comparison between the approximate Death-rate of our Children and Adults,

and their truer Death-rate in England. This has been made in the following Table :—

		Both Sexes. *			Males. *			Females. *		
		No. of persons.	No. of deaths.	Ratio of deaths *per mille.*	No. of persons.	No. of deaths.	Ratio of deaths *per mille.*	No. of persons.	No. of deaths.	Ratio of deaths *per mille.*
Children	Ajmere ...	1,53,664	6,371	41·46	82,708	3,590	43·40	70,956	2,781	39·19
	Bombay ...	58,99,298	1,22,525	20·8	31,14,803	65,521	21·0	27,84,495	57,004	20·5
	England and Wales .	67,90,651	2,32,988	34·2	34,01,668	1,23,897	36·4	33,97,983	1,08,491	31·9
Adults.	Ajmere ...	3,07,058	5,856	19·07	1,66,136	3,426	20·62	1,40,922	2,430	17·24
	Bombay ...	10,329,476	1,68,348	16·3	53,67,..85	91,470	17·0	49,61,891	76,878	15·5
	England and Wales. ...	15,983,161	2,82,491	17·7	76,91,455	1,46,666	18·4	82,91,706	1,40,825	17·0
Total.	Ajmere ...	4,60,722	12,227	26·54	2,48,844	7,016	28·35	2,11,878	5,211	24·59
	Bombay ...	16,228,774	2,90,873	17·9	84,82,388	1,56,991	18·5	77,46,386	1,33,882	17·3
	England and Wales. ...	22.782,812	5,14,879	23·0	11,093,123	2,65,563	23·9	11,689.689	2,49,316	21·3

141. These figures prove.

1st. That the death-rate for our Children, and for Adults, is higher than for both Bombay and England.

2nd That our Children die at an abnormally high rate.

3rd That the Boy Children die in greater numbers than the Girl Children.

4th That our Male Adults die in greater numbers than Female Adults.

Children & Adults by Religeon

142. The following Table gives the detail of Boys and Girls, for Hindus Jains, and Mahomedans.

District.	Hindus.		Jains.		Mahomedans.		Percentage on Hindu Male Population of		Percentage on Jain Population of.		Percentage on Mahomedan Population of.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Hindu Boys.	Hindu Girls.	Jain Boys.	Jain Girls.	Mahomedan Boys.	Mahomedan Girls.
Ajmere	52,246	44,690	2,845	2,673	7,667	6,690	33·14	32.75	30·99	30·98	31 59	31·98
Merwara .	15,720	13,521	1,050	903	2,908	2,210	35·25	36 17	28·64	31·63	37·60	45·19
1881 ...	67,966	58,211	3,895	3,576	10,575	8,900	33.60	33.49	30·32	31·20	33.04	34·48

District	Hindus.		Jains.		Mahomedans.		Percentage on Hindu Population of.		Percentage on Jain Population of.		Percentage on Mahomedan Population of.	
	Adult Males	Adult Females	Adult Males.	Adult Females	Adult Males	Adult Females	Hindu Adult males.	Hindu Adult females	Jain Adult males	Jain Adult males	Mahomedan Adult males	Mahomedan Adult females.
AJMERE ...	1,05,386	91,771	6,335	5,951	16,598	14,230	66 36	67·25	69·02	69 01	68·41	68·02
MERWARA.	28,874	23,858	2,616	1,933	4,820	2,68[illegible]	64·	63·83	71·36	68·17	62·40	54·81
Total.	1,34,260	1,15,592	8,951	7,886	21,424	16,910	66·49	66·51	69·66	68·60	66 96	65 52

* Bombay Census Report 1872.

143. These figures prove :—

1st That the Hindus of Merwara have a greater number of Children than their brethren in Ajmere.

2nd That while Hindu Girls in Merwara slightly exceed Hindu Boys, Hindu Girls in Ajmere, on the other hand, are less than Hindu Boys by 0 39 per cent.

3rd That Jain Boys in Ajmere bear an equal proportion to Jain Girls.

4th That Jain Girls in Merwara out-number Jain Boys.

5th That Jain Girls in Merwara, are greater, and Jain Boys in Merwara, less, in proportion to their respective Male and Female Population, than the Ajmere Jain Girls and Boys.

6th That there are more Mahomedan Girls in Merwara than in Ajmere.

7th That Mahomedan Boys and Girls in Merwara exceed their Ajmere brethren, by 6 and 4 per cent, respectively.

8th That Mahomedan Girls bear an equal proportion to Mahomedan Boys in the Ajmere District.

9th That for both Districts taken together, there are more Girls among Mahomedans and Hindus than among Jains, and that there are more Boys among Hindus and Mahomedans, than among Jains.

10th That Hindus have the greatest number of Boys, and Mahomedans the greatest number of Girls ; and that, therefore, it may be presumed, that Hindu women give birth to more Male Children, than Mahomedan women.

11th That the foregoing results are fully borne out by the reasons described in para 126. The Ajmere Hindus and Mahomedans comprise, amongst their numbers, a greater proportion of Brahmans, Rajputs, Kayasths, Sheikhs, Sayads, Mogals, and Pathans, than the Merwara Hindus and Mahomedans do. That the Women of high caste Hindus and Mahomedans are not accustomed to habits of industry and out-door work, as are their sisters, in Merwara; while the Men themselves are less energetic, less persevering, and, therefore, more feeble in physical strength, than the hardy and stout Meïs and Merats of Merwara, and the other purely Agricultural Classes scattered over the District.

144. I now proceed to examine the nine specified Periods of the Census Returns. As stated in last years Report, it is difficult to elicit from the people of this Country a correct return of Age. We may speak with confidence of the general accuracy of the Ages of the Male Population, but it is impossible to give a favorable verdict on the Ages returned for the Female Population.

145. Very few women can tell their exact age; several do not even know the numerical value of the specific periods of age they profess to have attained, while others wilfully attempt to conceal their proper age. Grown up women generally state their age to be below 20, while 30 and 40 are common terms with those who have four or five children, though their real age would be above 20 or below 40.

Divisional Periods of Age.

146. The following Table shows the Divisional Periods of Age, for Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians. Jains and Sikhs have been amalgamated with Hindus, for the sake of comparison with the returns of 1876; while Jews and Parsis, have been grouped together and shown under the head *others*.

		Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Christians.		Others.		Total.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Fe. males.	Males.	Fe. males.	Males.	Females
Under 1 year	1,876	10,416	9,626	1,407	1,331	15	7	2	1	11,840	10,965
	1,881	13,248	12,464	1,852	1,804	61	63	3	1	15,164	14,332
1 to 6 ...	1,876	23,679	21,340	3,259	2,589	22	30	4	2	26,964	23,961
	1,881	30,213	27,041	4,376	3,763	102	96	12	17	34703	30,917
6 to 12 ...	1,876	25,624	19,270	3,806	2,888	64	36	2	1	29,496	22,195
	1,881	28,421	22,305	4,347	3,333	62	59	11	10	32,841	25,707
12 to 20 ...	1,876	34,597	30,639	4,617	4,060	57	82	4	3	39,275	34,784
	1,881	35,216	30,216	5,391	4,454	213	170	19	7	40,339	34,847
20 to 30 ...	1,876	40,643	36,724	4,951	4,925	199	51	12	10	45,805	41,710
	1,881	45,973	39,365	6,802	5,530	774	191	27	14	53,576	45,100
30 to 40	1,876	25,484	21,939	3,451	3,142	65	45	6	4	29,006	25,121
	1,881	30,561	25,605	4,403	3,220	244	62	19	9	35,227	28,905
40 to 50 ...	1,876	15.901	12,533	2,150	1,920	27	6	3	2	18,081	14,461
	1,881	18,062	15,744	2,653	2,058	71	23	10	...	20,796	17,825
50 to 60 ...	1,876	7,319	6,850	1,029	904	5	1	1	1	8,355	7,762
	1,881	10,190	9,445	1,585	1,233	20	7	5	4	11,800	10,689
Above 60 .	1,876	2,982	2,735*	513	367	...	3	..	...	3,445	3,105
	1,881	3,303	3,147	590	406	4	3	1	...	3,898	3,556
Total	1,876	1,86,595	1,61,653*	25,184	22,126	454	261	34	24	2,12,267	1,84,064
	1,881	2,15,187	1,85,332	31,999	25,810	1,551	674	107	62	2,48,844	2,11,878

* N. B. In Age Returns 1876 (Printed Report) Hindu Females above 60, are erroneously put down as 2763 instead of 2735.

147. The details for both Districts separately and for the Urban Population, are given below :—

AJMERE DISTRICT.

		Under 1 year.	1 to 6.	6 to 12.	12 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Above 60.	Total.
Hindus	Males	9,583	21,933	20,730	25,810	34,401	22,429	13,204	7,233	2,309	1,57,632
	Females	8,925	10,516	16,249	22,297	29,266	18,997	11,830	7,013	2,331	1,36,424
Mahomedans	Males	1,330	3,124	3,213	4,133	5,376	3,416	2,091	1,158	424	24,265
	Females	1,342	2,805	2,543	3,695	4,664	2,680	1,756	1,067	368	20,920
Christians	Males	49	80	38	156	746	223	66	15	4	1,377
	Females	53	77	47	111	147	56	20	7	2	520
Jains	Males	582	1,076	1,187	1,413	1,896	1,476	907	521	122	9,180
	Females	576	1,054	1,043	1,365	1,764	1,365	854	468	137	8,626
Parsis	Males	..	6	3	5	9	12	6	2	1	44
	Females	1	6	5	3	5	4	..	..	..	24
Sikhs	Males	3	4	14	33	22	20	10	3	...	115
	Females	7	12	4	11	26	5	1	1	..	67
Jews	Males	3	6	8	12	17	6	3	1	.	56
	Females	...	11	5	4	9	5	...	4	..	38
Total	Males	11,550	26,229	25,193	31,568	42,467	27,582	16,287	8,933	2,860	1,92,669
	Females	10,904	23,481	19,896	27,486	35,881	23,112	14,461	8,560	2,838	1,66,619

MERWARA DISTRICT

		Under 1 year.	1 to 6.	6 to 12.	12 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	Above 60	Total.
Hindus	Males	2,888	6,821	6,011	7,317	8,883	6,033	3,574	2,252	815	44,594
	Females	2,772	6,099	4,650	6,064	7,727	4,846	2,805	1,788	628	37,379
Mahomedans	Males	522	1,252	1,134	1,258	1,426	987	562	427	166	7,734
	Females	462	958	799	759	866	549	302	166	88	4,890
Christians	Males	12	22	24	57	28	21	5	5	...	174
	Females	10	19	12	59	44	6	3	..	1	154
Jains	Males	192	379	479	637	771	603	367	181	57	3,666
	Females	184	360	359	479	582	392	254	175	51	2,836
Parsis	Males	...	..	...	2	1	1	1	2	..	7
	Females	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..
Sikhs	Males	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Jews	Males	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
	Females	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total	Males	3,614	8,474	7,648	9,271	11,109	7,645	4,509	2,867	1,038	56,175
	Females	3,428	7,436	5,811	7,361	9,219	5,793	3,364	2,129	718	45,259

URBAN POPULATION.

		Under 1.		1—6.		6—12.		12—20.		20—30.		30—40.		40—50.		50—60.		Above 60.		Total.	
		Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.
Hindus.	Ajmere	603	559	1,333	1,152	1,477	1,059	3,055	2,228	4,619	2,688	2,441	1,649	1,287	1,003	605	568	186	173	15,606	11,079
	Beawar ..	349	328	577	589	656	565	1,164	911	1,534	1,111	1,016	697	567	405	288	297	103	79	6,254	4,982
	Nasirabad ...	396	449	879	886	1,009	894	1,316	1,371	1,968	1,519	1,104	885	676	544	342	350	129	126	7,819	7,024
	Kekri ...	193	172	337	352	313	259	380	409	554	531	317	332	215	219	120	142	40	57	2,459	2,473
		1,531	1,508	3,126	2,979	3,455	2,777	5,915	4,919	8,675	5,849	4,878	3,563	2,745	2,171	1,355	1,357	458	435	32,138	25,558
Mahomedans.	Ajmere ...	452	474	1,097	1,058	1,112	957	1,855	1,630	2,451	1,991	1,463	1,190	912	804	496	474	149	137	9,987	8,715
	Beawar ...	71	53	144	125	138	147	208	151	279	231	205	137	106	80	70	59	21	16	1,242	999
	Nasirabad ...	157	174	361	356	398	350	419	480	577	531	323	257	182	145	93	125	53	52	2,563	2,470
	Kekri ...	27	36	57	59	74	56	63	63	104	106	70	45	41	44	27	20	12	9	475	438
		707	737	1,659	1,598	1,722	1,510	2,545	2,324	3,411	2,859	2,061	1,629	1,241	1,073	686	678	235	214	14,267	12,622
Christians.	Ajmere ..	22	24	42	37	21	31	82	61	138	81	90	27	36	13	7	4	2	2	410	280
	Beawar ...	6	4	16	8	21	8	47	54	16	19	7	4	2	2	4	..	...	...	119	99
	Nasirabad ...	19	18	30	30	13	13	64	28	569	54	122	25	25	6	8	3	2	...	852	177
	Kekri ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	.	..	..	..	...	...	..	
		47	46	88	75	55	52	193	143	723	154	219	56	63	21	19	7	4	2	1411	556
Jains.	Ajmere ...	69	52	104	93	133	105	210	250	282	292	241	260	144	147	88	81	8	16	1,279	1,296
	Beawar ...	57	54	92	81	149	96	231	162	285	202	230	152	142	84	44	52	7	7	1,237	890
	Nasirabad ...	11	13	15	8	11	8	19	30	36	27	29	33	12	10	7	7	3	2	143	138
	Kekri ..	8	11	22	15	14	11	18	19	32	35	27	15	18	12	6	8	2	3	147	127
		145	130	233	197	307	220	478	461	635	554	527	460	316	253	145	148	20	28	2,806	2,451

URBAN POPULATION.—*Concluded.*

		Under 1.		1—6.		6—12.		12—20.		20—30.		30—40.		40—50.		50—60.		Above 60.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Parsis.	Ajmere ...	...	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	5
	Beawar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	7	...
	Nasirabad ...	...	...	3	5	2	4	2	2	3	4	7	4	6	...	2	...	...	...	25	19
	Kekri ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	1	6	6	3	5	7	3	9	5	12	4	7	...	4	...	1	...	49	24
Sikhs.	Ajmere ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
	Beawar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Nasirabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1
	Kekri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	3	...	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	—	22	5
Jews.	Ajmere ...	1	...	...	2	...	...	6	4	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9
	Beawar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Nasirabad ...	2	...	6	9	8	5	6	...	12	7	6	4	3	...	1	4	...	...	44	29
	Kekri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		3	...	6	11	8	5	12	4	17	9	6	5	3	...	1	4	...	..	56	38
Total.	Ajmere ...	1,147	1,110	2,579	2,343	2,744	2,153	5,213	4,176	7,501	5,055	4,240	3,129	2,381	1,967	1,196	1,127	346	328	27,347	21,388
	Beawar ..	483	439	829	803	964	816	1,652	1,278	2,115	1,563	1,459	990	818	571	408	408	131	102	8,859	6,970
	Nasirabad ...	585	654	1,294	1,294	1,441	1,274	1,835	1,912	3,167	2,142	1,596	1,208	904	705	453	489	187	180	11,462	9,858
	Kekri ...	218	219	416	426	401	326	461	491	690	670	414	392	274	275	153	170	54	69	3,081	3,038
GRAND TOTAL	...	2,433	2,422	5,118	4,866	5,550	4,569	9,161	7,657	13,473	9,430	7,709	5,719	4,377	3,518	2,210	2,194	718	679	50,749	41,254

148. To compare the proportions of Hindus and Mahomedans in the Province, in 1876 and in1 881.

	1876.		1881.		1876.		1881	
	Males		Males		Females		Females	
	Hindus	Mahomedans	Hindus	Mahomedans	Hindus	Mahomedans	Hindus	Mahomedans
Under one year	55 8	55 8	61 56	57 87	59 5	60 1	67 26	69'89
1 to 6	126 9	129 4	140 40	136 75	132 0	117 0	145 90	14. 89
6 to 12	137 3	151 1	132 07	135 84	119 2	130 5	120 35	129 13
12 to 20	185 3	183 3	163 65	168 47	189 5	183 5	163 3	172'56
20 to 30	217 8	196 5	213 64	212 56	227 2	222 5	212 40	214 26
30 to 40	136 5	137 0	142 02	137 59	135 6	142 0	138 15	125·10
40 to 50	85 2	85 3	83 93	82 90	77 5	86 7	84 95	79 73
50 to 60	39 2	40 9	47 85	49 53	42 4	40 9	50 96	47 77
Above 60	15 7	20 3	15 84	18 43	16 9	16 5	16 98	15 73

149. These figures prove in regard to Hindu and Mahomedan Males.

1st. That in 1876, the proportion of Mahomedans was higher at all periods of age, except under one year, when it was equal to, and at the age of 20 to 30, when it was lower, than that of Hindus.

2nd That in 1881, we find quite different results. Mahomedans under one year, have here increased by 2 *per mille*, while Hindus have increased by 6 *per mille*, the difference at the age of 1 to 6, is still more striking, for while Mahomedans have increased by 7 *per mille* ; Hindus exhibit an increase of 14 *per mille* ; these results prove, that up to the age of 1 to 6, the vitality of Hindu Males was more satisfactory than that of Mahomedans, though it was of short duration, because at the stage of life immediately following, (*viz* at the age of 6 to 12,) we find a difference of only 3 *per mille* in the relative proportion of both classes, which apparently indicates greater loss of Hindu, than Mahomedan Males, before the age of 7 The other proportions do not call for any special remarks, they are influenced to some extent by the increase in the Population of Towns, which is due to the Railway and to the Floating Population, as will be explained hereafter.

150. In regard to Females, we find that the relative proportions of Mahomedan Females, to Hindu Females, presents better results, because, though the proportion of Births, shows only an excess of one *per mille* (the increase over the percentages of 1876, being 8 *per mille* in Hindus and 9 *per mille*,

in Mahomedan Females, at the age of under one year) at the next period (1 to 6) Hindu Females increased by 13 *per mille*, and Mahomedans, by 28 *per mille*, which apparently proves a greater number of Births and fewer Deaths among Mahomedan than Hindu Girls.

151. The variations at subsequent periods, (6 to 12 and 12 to 20) however, indicate that the general vitality of Hindu Adult Females, seems to be better than Mahomedan Adult Females.

152. Looking to natural causes, the numbers of a Population may be reduced in two ways as pointed out by the Registrar General of Bombay Census Report 1872, page 13.

1st. Most obviously, by a high rate of mortality in after ages, shortening their lives, in as much as the numbers living at the advanced age, will all thereby be reduced.

2nd. Less obviously, but as certainly, by increase of Births, for then the numbers at advanced ages, are fewer than they should be in proportion, simply because the numbers of Children born years ago, of which the Adults are the survivors, were fewer than the Children born in recent years.

153. It will thus appear, that the variations in the proportions returned for 1881, as contrasted with those of 1876, are due to an increase in Births and good vitality during the age of minority, in consequence of which the proportions at subsequent periods have fallen off. This question will be more fully discussed on an examination of the Ages of the Total Population, which are shown in the subjoined Table, together with the North Western Provinces figures for 1872.

	Proportion *per mille* to total Male Population.			Proportion *per mille* to total Female Population.		
	North Western Provinces 1872.	Ajmere 1876.	Ajmere 1881.	North Western Provinces 1872.	Ajmere 1876.	Ajmere 1881.
Under 1 year	44·7	55·7	60 9	47 3	59·0	67 64
1 to 6 .	142·3	126 1	139·05	147·2	130·0	145·91
6 to 12 ...	153 3	134·2	131 97	129·2	120·5	121·32
12 to 20 ...	166·2	185·0	164·11	154 2	188 9	164·46
20 to 30 ...	190·9	215·7	215·29	204·1	226·0	212·85
30 to 40 ...	141·9	136·6	141·56	145 7	136·4	136 42
40 to 50 .	88·7	85 1	83·57	90·8	78·5	83 12
50 to 60	47·4	39·3	47·41	52·2	42·1	50·44
Above 60	24·0	16·2	15·66	29·1	16·8	16·78

154. The following deductions; will not be out of place as bearing on the question of the vitality of the Male and Female Population.

In regard to Males.

1st. That the Male Population up to the age of 20, is nearly half of the total Population.

2nd That compared with the Census of 1876, there was greater loss of Male life under the age of one and between one to six, than at subsequent periods.

3rd That the number of Males at the age of 6 to 12, is less than the number returned in 1876 by 3 *per mille*, a fact, indicating that, while the number of Boys of that age, have risen to the higher grade of 12 to 20, they have not been equally replaced from the Younger class, which proves that there were either a greater number of Deaths in the lower grades, or that the age from 6 to 12 suffered most from loss of life.

4th That the number of Males at the age of 12 to 20, is less than the number returned in 1876, by 21 *per mille*, while that at the age of 20 to 30 is about the same for this and the previous Census, a fact accounted for by loss of life.

155. A comparison of the relative proportions obtained in 1876 and 1881, shows that the increase was in:—

Under one year	...	...	5.2	*per*	*mille*
1 to 6	...	...	12·95	„	„
30 to 40	...	...	4·96	„	„
50 to 60	...	...	8·11	„	„
And the decrease in.					
6 to 12	...	...	2·23	per	mille.
12 to 20	...	...	20·89	„	„
20 to 30	...	...	0·41	„	„
40 to 50	...	...	1 53	„	„
Above 60	...	...	0·54	„	„

156. Now it must be borne in mind that the proportions of 1876 did not represent a purely natural state of the population, which was then only slowly recovering from the effects of the famine of 1868, during which time the loss of life was something fearful to contemplate. As a rule, Famines, generally, cause greater loss of very Young and very Old persons, and no doubt, the severe Famine of 1868 influenced the proportions of 1876 to a considerable degree; this accounts satisfactorily for the proportion of Males at the age of 50 to 60, which in 1876 was 39·3 *per mille* and in the present Census has risen to 47·41 *per mille*.

157. The proportion at the age of 40 to 50, has in 1881, fallen off, owing to a corresponding increase in the age of 30 to 40, and owing also to there being a smaller number of the anterior grade having risen to that grade, the difference between the two grades being ten years, and the present census having been taken 5 years after that of 1876.

158. It is singular that the proportion at the age of 20 to 30, is just what it was in 1876, a coincidence directly pointing to the fact, that that age is particularly free, from the averages of famine, and from the high rate of mortality which affects tender and old age. It might be reasonably supposed that the Floating Population, and the increase due to the Railway, as also the Enumeration of the European Population, for the first time in 1881, has affected the proportions at the age of 30 to 40 ; but as separate statistics of the Floating Population are not available, the inference can only be said to be the result of guess work. That laborers on Railway lines, Railway Employes and European Soldiers, constitute an able-bodied part of the Population and may therefore be presumed to be below the age of 60, is however, an undoubted fact.

159. Turning to Female life, we find that the proportion of Female Births is higher than Male Births, and that there are fewer Deaths among Females than among Males at the age of 0 to 6. Contrasted with 1876 the proportions of 1881 exhibit an increase in.

0-1	...	...	8·64	*per Mille.*
1-6	...	...	15·91	„ „
6-12	...	...	1·27	„ „
30-40	...	...	0·02	„ „
40-50	...	...	5 07	„ „
50-60	...	...	8 34	„ „
And the decrease in.				
13-20	...	...	24·44	„ „
20-30	...	...	13·15	„ „
Above 60	...	...	0·02	„ „

160. The decrease in 13 to 20 and 20 to 30, is due to increase in other periods, to exogamy, and to loss of life in the lower grades. The last reason is fully borne out by the small increase in 6 to 12 as compared with the increase in the two periods immediately preceding it. If a normal proportion of the Females born in 1874 and subsequent years, had survived till 1881, the third period of age would certainly have risen very high ; but as it exhibits only an increase of 1·27 *per mille* over the proportion of 1876, it might fairly be concluded that there were a great many Deaths among Females, and as the higher stage of 13 to 20 could not be fully replenished within 5 years (the difference between 6 to 12 and 12 to 20 being about 8 years-) this period must necessarily show a decrease. The same argument holds good in regard to the period of 20 to 30, while the decrease in the last period is due to an increase in other periods, as also to deaths ; that being the highest point of native life which awaits death as a matter of course.

161. It is singularly remarkable that while the proportion of Males in 1876 and 1881 is one and the same at the age of 21 to 30, that of Females for both years, coincides, though not so exactly as that of Males, at the age of 6 to 12, a fact again pointing to greater number of Deaths and Marriages which influence the decrease in subsequent periods.

162. The subjoined Table elicits another interesting point in connection with Age. Dividing our total Population equally, that division is made at the age of 20·09. For Females, it is 20·05 and for males 20·14, the numbers under and over 20 are nearly equal; for Ajmere it is 20·38 for Merwara 19·12.

163. If we divide our people into classes, the results are found as follows:—

For Hindu Males	20 09
For „ Females	20·13
For Mahomedan Males	20·04
For „ Females...	19·18

For the Bombay Presidency (1872), the figures stand as below:—

For total Population	19·51
For Females	19·57
For Males	19·45
For Hindus	19·46
For Mahomedans	19·43

For the North Western Provinces the figures are:—

For total Population	20·33
Males	19·67
Females	21·14

For England and Wales:—

Total Population	22 37
Males	21·74
Females	22·96

164. The Ajmere Average is just below the North West, but higher than the Bombay Average.

Average Age.

165. We have now to deduce an Average Age for our Population.

In the following Table are given the different periods, the Average Age for each, and the living numbers, with the sums of their years, and dividing the sums of all by 4,60,722, our total Population, we get 22·20 years as the Average Age, for each person in the Province. For Males it is 22·21, and for Females 22·19, higher in Males by 0·02 of a year, or a little more than seven days.

Age periods.	Mean age for each period	Population enumerated.	Sum of Years.
0-6	3	95,116	2,85,348
6-12	9	58,548	5,26,932
12-20	16	75,686	1,210,976
20-30	25	98,676	2,466,900
30-40	35	64,132	2,244,620
40-50	45	38,621	1,737,945
50-60	55	22,489	1,236,895
Above 60	70	7,454	5,21,780
		4,60,722	10,231,396

1,02,31,396 + 4,60,722 = 22·20

166. In the North West Provinces the Average Age of the Population is 23 years, in Madras it is 22 27, in Bombay, 22·36, and in the Central Provinces 21·59, the mean for the four Provinces approximates to that for this Province.

167. Compared with the English average (32·1) ours is lower by 10·10, which means that Death rate is higher in India in the advanced periods, and life is consequently of shorter duration.

168. For the Urban and Rural Population the Average Age is as given below .—

	Total Population.		Average.	
	Male.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ajmere City. ...	27,347	21,388	23·86	23·65
Beawar „ ..	8859	6970	23·86	23·03
Nasirabad „ ...	11,462	9858	22·83	21·80
Kekri „ ...	3081	3038	22·44	22·95
Total Urban. ...	50,749	41,254	23·54	23·05
Ajmere (Rural.) ...	150,779	132,335	21·97	22·34
Merwara (Rural) ...	47,316	38,289	21·56	20·74
Total Rural. ...	198,095	170,624	21·88	21·93
Grand Total. ...	248.844	211.878	22·21	22·19

Age Expectancy

169. There is another point which is equally interesting viz. that of Age Expectancy, or the Average duration of Native life. It is to be regretted that no statistics for the wide tract of country surrounding these Districts are available, and therefore our deductions based on a limited number of people can hardly commend themselves to the favorable notice of the critic and the statistician, but still the figures elicited below will help us in forming an opinion on the question of Births and Deaths and of the general accuracy or otherwise of our Registers of Births and Deaths. Our Census Tables show that the number of Children 6 years old and under, is 9,5116 and the numbers over 6 but not over 12, are 32,841 males and 25,707 females, total 58,548. It is clear that those between 6 and 12 years were six years ago under 6, and supposing the Population to have remained stationary, they should have been at least as numerous as those now under 6 but they are less by 36,568, this shows that the mortality between the two periods was at the rate of about 6094 per annum. In the same way the general *annual* Averages of mortality in each of the remaining periods, have been computed, and are shown in the last column of the subjoined Table.

Age periods.	Duration of each period.	Population.	Average annual Population	Decrease per year
0-6	6	95,116	15,852	6,094
6-12	6	58,548	9,758	298
12-20	8	75,686	9,460	—407
20-30	10	98,676	9,867	3,454
30-40	10	64,132	6,413	2,551
40-50	10	38,621	3,862	1,614
50-60	10	22,489	2,248	1,507
above 60	10	7,454	741	741
Total.		4,60,722		16,259 — 407 = 15,852

170. The total annual mortality for the Province is therefore 15,852 being highest at the age of 0-6, 20-30 and 30-40, and lowest, after 50-60.

The sum of the last column gives 34·40 as the death rate *per mille per annum*, on the total Population of both Sexes, for Males 33·39, and for Females, 40 31. Now the average age at death is really the average duration of life, and this comes to 24·85 years as will be seen from the subjoined Table.

Age periods.	Mean age for each period.	Computed deaths.	Sum of years.
0-6	3	6,094	18,282
6-12	9	298	2,682
12-20	16	—407	—6,512
20-30	25	3,454	86,350
30-40	35	2,551	89,285
40-50	45	1,614	72,630
50-60	55	1,507	82,885
above 60	70	741	51,870
	Total	16,259 – 407 = 15,852	3,97,472

403984 – 6512 = 397472

$\frac{397472}{15852} = 24\,85$

171. The Average Death rate *per mille* in the Bombay Presidency is.

35·57, ... for both Sexes.
34·67, ... for Males.
36·57, ... for Females.

Slightly higher than the Computed Death rate of Ajmere, but the Average life Expectancy there is 28·11 years for both sexes, while ours is only 24·85, the difference being due to the Ajmere proportions being more abrupt than that of Bombay.

For Males our Life Expectancy is 25·79 and for Females 24·26—

	Males	Females
For Ajmere	26·52	25·09
For Merwara	24·00	21·14
Urban Population Ajmere	35·58	29·65
„ „ Merwara	35·70	29·30
Rural Population Ajmere	24·73	24·10
„ „ Merwara	22·50	20·10

172. According to the number of deaths reported during the past five years the Death rate is.

For both Sexes. ... ... 28·09 *per mille*
For Males. ... ... 24·55 „
For Females. ... ... 27·28 „

* Both Sexes 24·16
Males 24·55
Females. 23·70

173. Calculated on the totals of the present Census, the Death rate comes to the figures noted in the * margin, the Average Deaths *per annum* being

For both Sexes			11,133
Males	...	...	6,111
Females	...	...	5,022

174. These percentages clearly indicate that the Registration of Deaths in this Province is faulty and untrustworthy.

175. I now proceed to examine the Statistics of the Population between 0-6 years.

176. The Death rate *per mille, per annum*, will be seen from the subjoined Table.

	Total population between 0 6 years		Computed deaths per Annum		Proportion per Mille to population 0 6 years.	
	Males	Females	Males.	Females	Males	Females.
Ajmere District	37,779	34,385	2,098	2,414	55 53	70 21
Merwara Do.	12,088	10,864	740	842	61 21	77 50
Urban Population Ajmere ..	6,239	6,045	275	382	44·07	63 19
„ „ Merwara ...	1,312	1,242	58	71	44 20	57 16
Rural Population Ajmere ...	31,540	28,340	1,822	2,033	57 76	71 74
„ „ Merwara ...	10,776	9,622	682	772	63 29	80·23
Hindus Ajmere	31,516	28,441	1,797	2,032	57 01	71·44
Do. Merwara	9,709	8,871	617	703	63 54	79·24
Mohamedans Ajmere	4,454	4,147	107	268	24 02	64 62
Do. Merwara	1,774	1,420	106	105	59 75	73 94
Jains Ajmere	1,658	1,630	79	98	47 64	60 12
Do. Merwara	571	544	16	31	28 02	57 0
For each Town Separately.						
Ajmere	3,726	3,452	164	217	44 01	62 86
Beawar	1,312	1,242	58	71	44 20	57·16
Nasirabad	1,879	1,948	73	112	38·85	57 49
Kekri	634	645	39	53	61·51	82 17

177. For the total Population of the Province between 0-6 years the Death rate *per mille, per annum*, is 64·07. For the Bombay Presidency it is 49·43.

	Males	Females
For Ajmere District	55·53	70·21
For Merwara	61·21	77·50

178. The numbers living from 0-6 years being 95,116, and their *annual* Death rate, 64·07 *per mille*, it follows that out of every 1000 under 6, $\frac{8}{125}$ die and $\frac{117}{125}$ survive—this rate will hold good only for the first year, in subsequent years the numbers of Births will increase, but as the calculations are approximate, the same average Death rate has been taken into account.

Let x be the number of annual Births ; then

at the end of the 1st year $\frac{117}{125}x$ will survive $= \frac{117}{125}x$

" " 2nd year $\frac{117}{125}$ of $\frac{117}{125}x$ " $= (\frac{117}{125})^2 x$

and " " 6th year $\frac{117}{125}$ of $(\frac{117}{125})^5 x$ " $= (\frac{117}{125})^6 x$

Thus the total of survivors at the end of the six years will be :—

$$x\{\tfrac{117}{125} + (\tfrac{117}{125})^2 + (\tfrac{117}{125})^3 + (\tfrac{117}{125})^4 + (\tfrac{117}{125})^5 + (\tfrac{117}{125})^6\} = x\,\tfrac{117}{125}\,\frac{\{1-(\frac{117}{125})^6\}}{1-\frac{117}{125}}$$

$$= x\,\tfrac{117}{125} \times \frac{1249533063856}{3814697265625} \times \tfrac{125}{8}$$

$$= x\,\tfrac{117}{1} \times \frac{312383265964 \times 1}{3814697265625 \times 2}$$

$$= \frac{36548842117288}{7629394531250}\,x$$

and this total should be equal to the surviving Population at the end of the six years.

$$\therefore \frac{36548842117788}{7629394531250}\,x = 95116$$

solving this equation we get.

$$x = \frac{725677490234375000}{36548842117788}$$

= 19,855 total of *annual* Births.

179. Repeating the same process we have the following figures for each District separately :—

	Males.	Females.
Ajmere ...	7,666	7,331
Merwara ...	2,481	2,377
TOTAL ...	10,147	9,708

Note.—These results are only approximate.

180. The Subjoined table gives approximately the details for Hindus, Mahomedans and Jains.

		Computed Births.		Proportion per mille on Total Population.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindus	Ajmere	6,418	6,085	40·71	44·60
	Merwara.	1,980	1,900	44·62	50·85
Mahomedands	Ajmere	807	865	33·25	41·34
	Merwara.	350	307	46·54	62.78
Jains	Ajmere	316	333	34·42	38·60
	Merwara.	110	110	30·00	38·78
Ajmere District.		7,666	7,331	39·78	43·99
Merwara District.		2,481	2,377	44·16	52·52
For the Province.		10,147	9,708	40·78	41·09

181. The Subjoined table exhibits the proportions of Computed Births and Deaths to total Population.

		Computed Births.		Computed Deaths.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Eemales.
Ajmere.		39·78	43·99	32·67	34·39
Merwara.		44·16	52·52	35·85	40·01
Hindus	Ajmere	40·71	44·60	35·31	34·74
	Merwara.	44·62	50·85	36·28	42·22
Mohomedans	Ajmere.	33·25	41·34	26·45	33·17
	Merwara	46·54	62·78	38·14	48·26
Jains	Ajmere	34·32	38·60	30·06	31·41
	Merwara.	30·00	38·78	25·91	31·73
For the Province.		40·78	41·09	35·29	35·28

Effectives and non effectives.

182. Assuming that Males and Females under 12 years, and those over 60, are more or less dependant upon those between 12 and 60, we find that 1,61,118 persons are supported by 2,99,604 persons, in other words, out of every 100 persons, there are 65·03 Effectives and 34·97 Non effective, or for every 100 of the former, there are 53 of the latter. In Bombay there are 60·86 Effective and 39·14 Non effective, so the burden is lighter in this country.

Summary of chief points connected with Age.

183. The chief points connected with Age may thus be summarized.

1st. That Male Births exceed Female Births

2nd. That the proportion of Female Deaths is higher than that of Male Deaths.

3rd. That there are more Male and Female Births in Merwara than in Ajmere.

4th. That in proportion to the number of Births, there are fewer Deaths in Merwara than in Ajmere.

5th. That the Mahomedans of Merwara, exceed Hindus and Jains in their number of Male and Female Births, notwithstanding the fact that there are more Single Adults among them than among Hindus and Jains.

6th. That the rate of mortality is higher among Mahomedans of Merwara than among all other classes.

7th. That there are more Deaths in early age in Merwara, than in Ajmere.

8th. That in this District, as in all other Provinces, the period at which the Population is equally divided, is about 20 years.

9th. That the average age is 22·20 years.

That our approximate Life Expectancy, is for

	Males.	Females.
Ajmere.	26·52	25·09
Merwara.	24·00	21·14

11th. That the Computed Birth rate has been found to be 40·78 in Males, and 41·09 in Females.

12th. That the proportion of Effectives to Non-effectives is greater in this District than in Bombay.

13th. That our Registration of Births and Deaths is far from correct.

CHAPTER VI.—CASTES AND SECTS.

Hindu Castes.

184. Following the arrangement of Castes in the Final Census Form Hindu Castes stand as shown below :—

	Ajmere		Merwara.		Total.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Fe-males	Males	Females.
I Brahmans	11,207	9,312	1,141	728	12,348	10,040
II Rajputs	7,947	5,837	679	502	8,626	6,339
III Castes of Good Social Position,	71,039	61,234	10,415	7,980	81,454	69,214
IV Inferior and Impure Castes ...	61,428	56,846	11,858	10,386	73,286	67,232
V Non Hindus or Aboriginal Castes and Tribes ...	15,191	11,821	24,167	20,619	39,358	32,440
Total ...	1,66,812	1,45,050	48,260	40,215	2,15,072	1,85,265

Proportion to total Hindu Population.

185. Their proportion per 1,000 of the total Hindu Population including Jains, is as follows :—

	Ajmere.	Merwara	Total
I. Brahmans	65·79	22 12	55 93
II. Rajputs	44 19	13 35	37 38
III. Castes of Good Social Position	424 14	207 92	376 35
IV. Inferior and Impure Castes	379 25	251 41	351 00
V. Non Hindus or Aboriginal Tribes	86 62	506 20	179 34

186. This shows that about one-third of the total Population of both Districts, consists of Inferior Hindus, that Brahmans and Rajputs number only a tenth part, while Castes of Good Social Position and Aboriginals, comprise more than one half of the Population.

187. In Merwara, Aboriginals and Inferior Castes number three-fourths, and Brahmans, Rajputs and Castes of Good Social Position, scarcely one-fourth, of the total Population.

188. In Ajmere the proportion of Brahmans and Rajputs, is higher than that in Merwara, while Castes of Good Social Position are in numbers only slightly below Inferior Castes and Aboriginals put together.

Parts of Province in which each Class predominates.

139. The subjoined Table shows the parts of the Province in which each Class predominates :—

Parts of the Province.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Castes of Good Social Position.	Inferior and Impure Castes.	Aboriginal Tribes.	Total.
Urban Population of Ajmere District.						
Ajmere Town.	3,523	1,033	13,560	10,453	691	29,260
Nasirabad, ...	880	275	4,320	9,576	73	15,124
Kekri.	584	83	2,618	1,891	30	5,206
Total.	4,987	1,391	20,498	21,920	794	49,590
Urban Population Merwara.						
Beawar Town.	1,082	536	7,159	4,420	166	13,363
Grand Total Urban Population	6,069	1,927	27,657	26,340	960	62,953
Rural Population Ajmere District excluding Istimrar Estates.	5,051	5,239	47,753	33,640	13,730	1,07,413
Istimrar Estates.	10,481	7,154	64,022	60,714	12,488	1,54,859
Total Rural Population Ajmere District. ...	15,532	12,393	1,11,775	96,354	26,218	2,62,272
Rural Population Merwara ...	787	645	11,236	17,824	44,620	75,112
Grand Total Rural Population of both Districts. ...	16,319	13,038	1,23,011	1,14,178	70,838	3,37,384
Total Population of both Districts	22,388	14,965	1,50,668	1,40,518	71,798	4,00,337

Brahmans.

190. These figures show that there are only 787 Brahmans in Rural Merwara, against 15,532, in the Rural District of Ajmere. Brahmans are not found in Villages inhabited by Mers and Rawats, but they occupy the village of Baghana in Meywar Merwara, as a Mafi grant from the Maharana of Udeypur. Their presence in the Town of Beawar is due to the mercantile Tribes, for whom they perform religious rites and ceremonies. It will thus be seen that while the Brahmans of Rural Merwara, are purely Agriculturists, their brethren in the Town of Beawar, solely depend on offerings received by them from the Banias.

191. The Brahmans in the Rural District of Ajmere, number 15,532, of whom two-thirds reside in Istimrar Villages where they hold land chiefly on Mafi Tenure. In the Town of Ajmere, the number of Brahmans is three times the number found in Beawar.

Rajputs.

192. Of 14,965 Rajputs in both Districts, the Todgarh Tehsil con-

tains only 209, Beawar Tehsil 436, and the Town of Beawas 536—Istimrar Estates, 7,154, Ajmere Town, 1,033, Khalsa and Jaghir Villages, 5,239, and the Towns of Nasirabad and Kekri, 358.

Castes of Good Social Position.

193. Of Castes of Good Social Position, only 11,236, are found in Rural Merwara and 7,159, in the Town of Beawar; of the remainder, the Istimrar Estates contain nearly half, while the other half is divided between the remaining Villages and Towns, the former representing 47,753, and the letter, 20,498.

Aboriginal Tribes.

194. The Aboriginal Tribes chiefly predominate in Merwara, and in the hilly portion of Ajmere, while the Inferior and Impure Castes, are foun largely in the Istamrar and Jagir Estates where their number amounts 96,354 being 68 per cent of the whole.

195. I now proceed to deal with each Caste separately

1. Brahmans 22,388.

Sub divisions of Brahmans.

This class comprises the following main sub-divisions

		Ajmere.	Merwara.	Total.	Per
Panch Gaur.					
Gaur	...	6,626	529	7,155	31 96
Saraswat	...	9,882	859	10,741	47·97
Kankubja	...	448	46	494	2 20
		16,956	1,434	18,390	82·14
Panch Dravid.					
Carnatic	...	1		1	
Gujrati	...	349	14	363	1·62
Dravid	...	11	7	18	0·08
Nagar	...	17	0	17	0·08
Maharashtara	...	10	0	10	0·04
Pohkarnah	...	401	32	433	1·93
Srimali	...	162	24	186	0 83
Bohra	...	516	27	543	2 42
		1,467	104	1,571	7 01
Brahmans not included in any of the 10 Main Divisions.					
Dhusar	...	62	27	89	0·49
Parasar	...	1,215	0	1,215	5 38
Sewag	...	714	145	859	3·84
Acharaj	...	23	108	131	0·59
Mathuri Chobey	...	82	51	133	0.60
		2,096	331	2,427	11 00
Total	...	20,519	1,869	22,388	100·00

196. The Panch Gaurs are nearly nine-tenths, and the Panch Dravids one-tenth of the total Brahman Population.

197. Among Brahmans all *intermarriage* is *prohibited* and so strict is the rule that Brahmans of the same Gotra, and of the same

Tribe, do not intermarry; of all the other Castes, Brahmans alone are undoubted representatives of the parent stock, but being enabled by reason of their profession of Priests, to receive gifts and presents from the other Castes, they are naturally growing indolent, unlike the Brahmans of the Punjab, and other parts of India, the poor Brahmans here, beg alms from door to door, and might therefore be said to be professional beggars.

198. Dhusars, who by their ignorance of the Purans, and mercantile pursuits, had virtually assumed the status of Banias, have now reverted to their original Caste of Brahmans, and are reckoned as such, being the descendants of a Panch Parwar Brahman Rishi called *Chiman*, who lived on the Dhosi Hill in the neighbourhood of Narnaul (Pattiala).

199. The Parasars are the Ghattia Brahmans of Pushkar, they are held in low estimation by the other Brahmans by reason of their doubtful origin and their taking gifts and offerings at the funeral ceremonies performed on the sacred Lake, they are closely allied in marriage to the Sewags or the Brahmans of the Jains. The Panch Gaurs do not dine with them, or partake of food cooked by them but the Gaur Brahmans of Pushkar, are still regarded as pure Brahmans in spite of the stigma that they are following in the steps of their neighbors. They settled in Pushkar at the particular request of Maharaja Jeysingh of Jeypore, who regarded the Parasars to be a class of degraded pseudo Brahmans.

200. Sewags are a class of Brahmans, who perform service in Jain Temples, eat food cooked by Jains. and are therefore considered as degraded from the order of *genuine* Brahmans. The Acharajs, who attend at funeral ceremonies have suffered in consequence of their profession; in point of descent &c,, they otherwise stand at a par with other Brahmans. The Gaurs and Saraswats of Ajmere, however, eat in company, a most singular proceeding which is not observed in other parts of India. Their religion is *Vaishnavas* owing to the proximity of the Salemabad Math of Nimbaraks who have their Temples in each principal Village and Town.

201. The Rajput Sub-divisions are :—

			Ajmere.	Merwara	Total.
Solar Race.					
Rahtor	Jodhpore family		7,593	208	7,801
Sisodia	Meywar do.		.. 663	53	721
Kachwaha	Jeypore do.		... 1,744	96	1,840
Bar Gujars	...		... 34	2	36
		Total	..10,039	359	10,398
Lunar Race.					
Jadu Bansi	...		... 37	15	52
Tanwar	...		... 173	33	206
Bhatti	...		... 464	178	642
		Total	... 674	226	900

Agni Kulas.				
Chouhan	...	... 899	246	1,145
Panwar	...	... 700	189	889
Solankhi	...	... 321	50	371
	Total	.. 1,920	485	2,405
Doubtful.				
Gaur	..	... 891	48	939
Unspecified	..	... 260	63	323
	Total	.. 1,151	111	1,262
	Grand Total	...13,784	1,181	14,965

202. The Rajput population of this District is even smaller than Brahmans, they occupy Villages on Istimrar Tenure, and Villages in Jaghir, and are related in blood to the Rulers of the neighbouring Rajputana States.

203. So much has been said in "Tods Rajisthan" and other Historical Treatises regarding the origin and development of this Caste, that it would be quite needless to make mention thereof in this Report. According to popular opinion they claim a proud descent from the Warriors who carried the Aryan Standards from their mountain Home to the Eastern Sea, and with whose praise the two great Hindu Epics (the Mahabharat and the Ramayan) abound.

204. The only doubt thrown upon this, is due to the mythological narrative of the Warrior Brahman Parush Ram, who is said to have exterminated the very germ of the Kshatryas, and all modern writers unanimously assert that the traces of the old Kshatryas are, in the present age, more or less, indistinct.

205. As all Brahmans are not Priests, so all Rajputs are not Warriors, they too have their industrial classes, and there are Villages in these Districts and in the neighbouring States, in which they are only known as peace-ful Agriculturists.

206. To such an extent have the Rajputs forsaken the religious principles of their fore-fathers, that the majority of them do not even wear the sacred thread, or perform the daily ablutions and attendant ceremonies, they are therefore considered by the Brahmans little better than Sudras, and no Brahman would condescend to eat food cooked by a Rajput or drink water from his earthen jar.

207. In numbers, Rathors are nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of the total Rajput Population, next to them stand the Kachhawas of Jeypore and the Gours.

III. Castes of Good Social Position 1,50,668.

MAIN SUB-DIVISIONS OF PRINCIPAL CASTES.

	Ajmere.	Merwara.	Total	Percentage.
MERCANTILE TRIBES.				
Mahesri.	6,685	481	7,166	4 70
Agarwala.	7,199	1,226	8,425	5·59
Khandelval.	262	92	354	0 23
Bija Bargi.	698	132	830	0·55
Oswal	12,088	6,032	18,120	12·02
Saraogi.	4,301	445	4,746	3 15
Total	31,233	8,408	39,641	26·31

208. The principal Mercantile Tribes are the Mahesris, Agarwallas, Oswals and Saraogsi. Mahesris and Aggarwalas are traders of the Vaishnava persuasion, Oswals and Saroagis are Jains. There are very few Jain Aggarwalas and Mahesris in this part of the Country.

209. Mahesris, Aggarwallas and Saraogis claim descent from the ancient Vaishyas, while Oswals pretend to be of Rajput origin. Aggarwalas derive their name from Agardha, a village in the Hissar District (Panjab) while Mahesris derive their name from Mahesur (Shiva) from whom they claim a mythological descent.

210. Saraogis are mostly Khandelval Banias, and are so called from their being the primitive Jains or Sarawaks in India. Oswals, on the other hand, do not lay claim to antiquity, the traditional account of their conversion to Jainism, is that a tribe of Vaishyas or Rajputs lived in a town called Osanagri in Marwar, who were one and all compelled by the Raja to accept the Jain faith at the solicitation of a Jaini mendicant who had miraculously saved the life of the Raja's only son and heir.

211. Although devout followers of the Jain faith in principle, the two sects materially differ in their mode of observing certain rites and ceremonies. Both worship a Diety named Parswanath, whose image in the temples of Saraogis is without clothes or ornament, and in those of the Oswals is decorated with ornaments.

212. The religion of the Saraogis is therefore called "Degambri" (Clothed with the points of the Compass *i. e.* naked) and that of the Oswals is called "Swetambri" (white clothed) Both sects have their separate clergy and separate religious orders.

213. The Head clergy, Sri Puj, of the Saraogis are invariably *celibates*, and are supposed to represent the Diety itself while those of the Swetambaras are not so highly revered, being simply regarded as religious preceptors or Gurus—they are called Jatis, they dress in white or yellow carry a Stick, and are supposed to live in a state of celibacy, but when any

of them takes a wife he is reduced to a lower grade, and is called by the name of Mahatma.

214. Among the Oswals there is a sect which abbors idolatory, the Jatis or devotees of this class are called Dhundyas, they comprise males and females among their numbers, and are the most dirty and unclean beings on earth, they use earthen pots, do not shave the head, seldom wash their bodies, and keep the mouth covered with a cloth to prevent incurring the sin of swallowing minute insects. A like sect has grown up among the Saraogis called "Terapanthi" who have given up their allegiance to the papal authority of the Sri Puj, but have not given up idolatory. Both Sects however keep the usual fasts, have a great abhorance of killing animals and eat as few vegetables as possible.

215. The Degambars neither eat, nor drink, when the sun is below the horizon but the Swetambars do not ordinarily adhere to this inconvenient restriction.

216. Several Oswals are reported to have abandoned their faith and assumed the worship of Vishnu or Shiva, but change in religious principles does not interfere with social usages, and in these days intermarriages do take place between Jains and Vaishnawas, provided no other caste prohibitions exist to prevent them.

217. The Jain mercantile Tribes have however so completely familiarized themselves with their brother traders following the Brahmanic religion, that they are treated as belonging to the general tribe of Vaishyas.

218. The prohibited degrees of intermarriages prevail in these Tribes as well as among Brahmans and Rajputs.

219. The Oswals generally represent a class of people notorious for good business habits, general intelligence, and good humour, their females are often taught to read and write Hindi, and several are singularly clever in keeping accounts &c.

220. Saraogis on the other hand stand on a par with Aggarwalas and and Mahesris, but excel other Hindus in matters connected with trade.

221.

KHATRIS.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	Total.	Percentage
Rora. . .	585	202	767	0.5
Dukhdewa ...	78	...	78	0.05
Khara ...	31	...	31	0.02
Lakhina . .	35	...	35	0.02
	709	202	911	0 6

222. The permanent residents of Ajmere and Merwara are mostly Rora Khatris, a class inferior to the Khatris of the Panjab and North West. Under "Roras" are included a few Panjabi and N. W. Khatris of various castes, who

are employed in the District and Railway Offices. Dukhdewa, Khara and Lakhina are castes rarely met in other parts of India, they are probably local names, Dukhdewa appearing to be a nickname, the meaning of the term being "giver of pain," an epithet, usually applied by Zamindars to the avaricious village banker or shopkeeper. The Khatris all wear the sacred thread, and consider themselves superior to Rajputs, though their claim is not quite just and tenable.

223. KAYASTHS.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	Total.	Percentage
Mathurs	1020	82	1102	0·73
Bhatnagars	165	66	231	0.15
Sri Vastava	65	9	74	0.05
Saksena	132	31	163	0.10
Kul Srishta	3	...	3	0.02
Others	85	..	85	0.05
	1,470	188	1,658	1.10

224. Kayasths are mostly found in Towns, Mathurs embracing the highest proportion; Bhatnagars, Sri Vastavas, Saksenas are outsiders, who have settled in the District, while Others include Bengali Kayasths &c.

225 The Ajmere Kayasths represent a class of people, who held high offices under the Mogul Emperors. In caste precedence they claim a rank above the mercantile Tribes, but as they are decidedly inferior to Brahmans, and a decision of the Benares Pandits declares them to be Khatryas, a compromise has been effected by ranking them as a caste of good Social Position.

226. The origin of this Tribe, which is no where mentioned in any of the other Purans except the Padam Puran, has been the subject of much controversy and it is better to omit any detailed description, rather than enter into a fruitless dissertation in regard to the views differently held by enquirers into the subject. There can be no doubt however that it is not a mixed caste. Several do not, however, wear the sacred thread, while the Bengali Kayasthas unhesitatingly own to being Sudras. The Kayasthas are, as a body, strict adherents of the Shaiva faith.

OTHER CASTES OF GOOD SOCIAL POSITION.

			Ajmere.	Merwara.	Total.	
Gujar	...	..	30,975	1,715	32,690	21·7
Jat	...	..	30,197	1,591	31,788	21·09
Mali	..	...	12,677	1,509	14,186	9 41
Sunar	...	...	2,869	586	3,446	2·28
Khati	..	...	6,226	928	7,154	4·74
Lohar	...	...	1,104	844	1,948	1·29
Charan (Bhat)	...	..	1,905	227	2,132	1·41
Teli	..	...	3,260	695	3,955	2·62
Ahir	...	..	1,871	138	2,009	1 33
Bhatbhunja	...	...	85	12	97	·06
Religious orders	...	..	7,701	1,352	9,053	6·07
	Total	...	98,861	9,597	1,08,458	72·06

Detail of Religious Orders :—

(a) Brahminical			Ajmere	Merwara	Total
Sanyasi	...	...	21	...	21
Brahmachari	..	..	13	2	15
Gusain	...	...	1,003	241	1,244
Jogi and Nath	...	...	1,549	736	2,285
Ramawat	...	...	3,472	226	3,698
Nimawat	...	...	823	12	835
Ramsanehi	..	...	33	10	43
Niranjani	...	...	68	8	76
Udasi	...	...	2	...	2
Dadupanthi	...	...	109	...	109
Naga	..	...	11	...	11
Kabirpanthi	..	...	96	4	100
Ramanandi	..	...	26	..	26
Agrawat	...	..	12	..	12
Khaki	...	..	7	...	7
Nanak Shahi	...	.	15	...	15
Ogarh	...	..	14	.	14
Sanjogi	...	...	94	38	132
Others	...	..	105	52	157
			7,473	1,329	8,802

These do not belong to any of the *four branches*, but are held in great esteem by Hindus of all Castes.

(b) Jain.					
Jati	...	...	123	23	146
Mahatma	...	...	73	...	73
Dhundya	...	...	32	...	32
		...			
Total	...	...	228	23	251
GRAND TOTAL.	...	...	7,701	1,352	9,053

227. The Lohars, Malis, Telis, and Khattis are mixed castes, the result of the intermixture by marriage which, according to Manu, prevailed among the four *main branches* or *Varans* of the Hindus.

228. Telis, Malis, and Lohars, have the reputation of descent from Rajput fathers, while Khattis trace their descent from Brahmans; what truth there is in their pretensions, cannot be satisfactorily cleared up, but one thing is certain that the names of Rajputs and Brahman classes still distinguish the various Tribes and Sections of these communities from each other.

229. They are therefore either Rajputs, or Brahmans, who suffered degradation in consequence of their calling, or constitute mixed castes which still preserve the caste names of their progenitors.

230. The Jats also appear to be a mixed caste, some maintain, that they are of Rajput origin and distinguish their Sub-divisions by the names of the Rajput clans to which they or their ancestors belonged; others give

mythological account of their origin, professing their miraculous production from the matted hair of the *hermit God Mahadev*, Jat being only an abbreviation of the word "*Jatta*" which signifies matted hair. The number of persons produced in this mysterious manner are said to be three *viz.* Poniwan, Shaishnow and Harchatral, the designation of the three grand Sections of Jats particularly residing in these parts. Another story runs to the effect that several Kshatryas unable to withstand their assailant Parushram who was bent on their distruction, assumed the name of Jats and became peaceful cultivators.

231. The sole occupation of this tribe is agriculture, they are strong men and hardworking cultivators. Nearly the whole of the Ramsar Pergunah belongs to them, and they are also found in Kekri, and in the best villages of Ajmere, and Rajgurh.

232. They hold seven Villages in the Beawar Tahsil, but are no where found in Merwara,

233. So notorious is their energy in making wells and improving their lands that public opinion has given them the appellation of Patel or Headmen

234. The Gujars hold 53 Villages in all parts of the Ajmere District and three in Merwara. They are careless cultivators : Gujars and Jats eat together.

235. With the Jats, Gujars, Malis, Telis, Khattis, and other mixed Castes, widow remarriage is the rule, and is called *Nata;* a man cannot marry his younger brother's widow, but may marry that of his elder brother, the younger brother has the first claim on the widows hand, but if he does not marry her, any one in the Got maydo so. *Nata* marriage is much less expensive than the ordinary marriage. The second husband, if he is not the younger brother of the late husband, must however pay a fee of Rs 100 or 150 to the former husband's relations.

236. The Sunars comprise two separate families, the Brahmanya and the Maidh; they do not intermarry or eat in company, the former trace their descent from Brahmans, and the latter from Vaishyas or Sudras. There can be no doubt however that both are of mixed origin.

237. Sanyasis are follows of Shunkara Charaya who is said to have been an incarnation of Siva. The sect are therefore devout Shaivas; they generally lead a life of celibacy.

238. The Jogis trace their origin from Gorakh Nath, a saint who lived 1000 years ago, they profess the Shaiva religion, eat meat, and drink liquor, and have among their numbers, people from the Kshattrya and Sudra branches. In this District they lead a purely secular life, a small number only being celibates.

239. The Ramawats and Nimawats, as also the Ram Sanehis, are Vaishnavas; they and the Dadupanthis, are mostly found in the Rajputana States, Kabir Panthis or the followers of Kabir, a saint, who lived in the time of the Lodi Emperors, and Barhmacharis, (persons professing religious austerities) are few in numbers.

240. The main Sub-divisions of Inferior Castes are

		Ajmere	Mewara	Total.
Inferior Hindus	...	43,887	6,250	50,137
Impure Castes	..	74,387	15,994	90,381
		1,18,274	22,244	1,40,518

The details are as follows :—

(b) Inferior Castes	Ajmere	Merwara	Total	*Percentage: on total of Inferior Castes*
Kumhar	... 11,476	2,517	13,993	9 96
Hajjam (Nai)	... 5,489	1,201	6,690	4 76
Chukar	... 9,004	646	9,650	6.86
Kalal	... 1 053	590	1.643	1.16
Kuhar	... 2,544	47	2,591	1 85
Rahbari	... 1,815	179	1,994	1·42
Kir	... 996	121	1,117	0.79
Darzi	... 2,044	339	2,383	1·70
Chhimpa	... 2,066	86	2,152	1 54
Kharol	... 2,564	62	2,626	1·86
Lodha	... 1,182	47	1,229	0·88
Lakhera	... 620	126	746	0·53
Kurmi	... 205	70	275	0·20
Others	... 2,829	219	3 048	2·17
Total	... 43,887	6,250	50,137	35·68
(c) Impure Castes				
Regar	... 14,347	2,809	17,156	12·20
Balai	... 20,183	7,259	27,442	19·53
Dhobi	... 1,985	311	2,296	1·64
Chamar	... 13,926	698	14,624	10·40
Mochi	... 1,047	121	1,168	0·84
Khatik	... 2,559	369	2,928	0·8
Koli	... 2,524	85	2,609	4·85
Bhangi	... 3,964	547	4,511	3·21
Dhobi	... 4,053	1,642	5,695	4·05
Aheri	... 2,587	126	2,713	1·94
Others	... 7,212	2,027	9,239	6·57
Total	... 74,387	15,994	90,381	64·32
GRAND TOTAL,	1,18,274	22,244	1,40,518	10·000

DETAIL OF "OTHERS" INFERIOR CASTES	Ajmere	Merwara	Total	DETAIL OF "OTHERS" IMPURE CASTES.	Ajmere	Merwara.	Total
Tamboli ...	273	15	288	Kalambi ...	331	...	331
Silawat ...	226	...	226	Sargara ...	545	198	743
Patwa ...	26	10	36	Jaswar ...	188	2	190
Kasera ...	193	...	193	Garuria (Panda) ...	555	146	701
Kachhi ...	30	...	30	Dabgar ...	357	22	379
Ghosi ...	135	118	253	Nat ...	571	126	697
Gaduria ...	52	17	69	Rahgaria Jogi ...	121	...	121
Bari ...	146	...	146	Baori ...	53	89	142
Patar (Hindu Prostitute) ...	17	5	22	Rawal ...	22	...	22
Banjara ...	338	...	338	Acharaj ...	543	...	543
Kathak ...	2	...	2	Dhanak ...	466	239	705
Jarrah ...	5	...	5	Dakot ...	555	260	815
Sikligar ...	12	...	12	Od ...	197	131	328
Marhatta Sudra ...	367	5	372	Gadh Manga ...	5	...	5
Bengali Sudra ...	1	...	1	Khumgir ...	...	3	3
Pinara (Hindu) ...	224	...	224	Murari ...	3	...	3
Chatera ...	1	...	1	Gawaria ...	383	40	423
Khichi ...	23	...	23	Kamar ...	95	...	95
Narbasi ...	...	1	1	Dar ...	5	16	21
Parbari ...	1	...	1	Dhakar ...	485	...	485
Gadolia (Lohar) ...	...	37	37	Babar ...	284	...	284
Thathera ...	1	11	12	Khiwal ...	1	...	1
Bansphor ...	3	...	3	Bashi ...	27	15	42
Surti ...	4	...	4	Sansi ...	70	15	85
Beldar ...	89	...	89	Bhat (sansis) ...	46	...	46
Unspecified ...	660	...	660	Bhand ...	142	201	343
				Jaga ...	195	227	422
				Bagaria ...	357	...	357
				Kanjar ...	207	37	244
				Barwa ...	165	...	165
				Dadhe ...	41	...	41
				Satia ...	75	...	75
				Rana ...	9	...	9
				Mirasi ...	6	...	6
				Thori ...	66	256	322
				Eunuchs ...	...	1	1
				Unspecified ...	41	3	44
Total ...	2,829	219	3,048	Total,	7,212	2,027	9,239

241. Chakars, Kumhars, Rahgars, Balais, and Chamars are the principal Inferior Castes in the Province; with the exception of Chakars, and Kumhars they are all Village menials, and are therefore found in every part of the Province. Nothing is known about their origin and history, they call themselves Hindus and are probably so, but from their special calling they are despised by the other Hindus, and are considered as Impure Castes.

242. Chakars are probably the illegitimate offspring of Rajputs and Banias.

243. Kumhars are a mixed caste, those who are cultivators, are considered superior to their brethren who make pottery.

244. The Balais hold four villages in Beawar. They are superior to Rahgars and Chamars.

245. Non Hindus or Aboriginal Castes and Tribes, 71798.

	Ajmere.	Merwara.	Total.	Percentage.
Mer ...	15,764	17,182	32,946	45·89
Merat Gorat ...	377	7,334	7,711	10.74
Barar Rawat ...	1,636	18,400	20,036	27·90
Bhil ...	4,760	1,789	6,549	9·13
Mina ...	4,389	35	4,424	6·16
Chita Hindu ...	86	46	132	0·18
Total ..	27,012	44,786	71,798	100·00

246. The following description of the Mhairwara clans is taken from the Settlement Report for 1875.

Merwara clans.—The tribes which at present inhabit Merwara do not claim to be, nor do they appear to have been, the original inhabitants. Of these last, however, but little is known. The country must have been an impenetrable jungle, and the majority of the spare inhabitants were probably outlaws or fugitives from the surrounding States. The caste of Chandela Gujars is said to have dwelt on the hills about Chang, the hills in the neighbourhood of Kalinjar Saroth and Bhelan are assigned by tradition to Brahmans. On the east side on the Borwa Hills, the caste of Bhatee Rajputs, is said to have been located while the southern portion of the Todgarh Tehsil was occupied by Minas. There is a tradition that the Bhatee Rajput, Ajeet Singh, bore the title of King of Merwara.

The present inhabitants of Merwara are all promiscuously designated Mers, a name which is derived from "Mer," a hill and signifies "Hillmen". The

name is not that of any caste or tribe, and is only a correct designation in so far as it is understood to mean the dwellers on this portion of the Aravali Range. The two main tribes of Merwara are those known by the appellation of Chita and Barar, each clan traditionally divided into 24 Gots, but new Gots are constantly formed which take the name of their immediate ancestor, and there are now about 40 Gots in each tribe.

Chohan Meenas.—Colonel Tod (*Rajasthan*, vol. I., page 680,) asserts that the tribes of Chita and Barar are Minas, and the traditions of the people themselves point to a Mina ancestry. Both tribes claim a com mondescent from Prithvi Raj, the last, Chohan king of Ajmere, and the story is that Jodh Lakhun, the son of Pirthivi Raj married a girl of the Mina caste, who had been seized in a maranding expedition near Bundee, supposing her to be a Rajputni. When he discovered his mistake, he turned away the mother and her two sons, Auhal and Anup. The exiles wandered to Chang in Beawar, where they were hospitably entertained by the Gujars of that place. Auhal and Anup rested one day under a *bar* or fig-tree, and prayed that if it was destined that their race should continue, the trunk of the tree might be rent in twain. The instant occurrence of the miracle raised them from their despondency, and the splitting of the fig-tree is a cardinal event in the history of the race according to the following distich :—

Charar se Chita bhayo, aur Barar Bhayo Bar-ghât.
Shákh ek se do bhaye : jagat bakhánî ját.

"From the sound "Charar" (the noise which is supposed to have reached Auhal from the splitting tree) the Chitas are called, and the clan Barar from the splitting of the fig-tree. Both are descended from one stock; the world has made this tribe famous."

In following the distribution of the clans, it is necessary again to bear in mind that there are 51 Mer Villages in Ajmere, and that there are 241 Villages in the Beawar and 88, in the Todgarh Tahsils.

Chita.—Auhal settled at Chang in the north west of Merwara, and his descendants in course of time exterminated the Gujars who had given an asylum to Auhal and his mother. The clan waxed strong and multiplied, and gradually occupied all the strong places of Merwara, when they founded the villages of Jak, Shamgarh, Lulua, Hattun, Kukra, Kot Kirana, Nai and others. They appear to have held the remaining Mers in subjection, for they enumerate 16 castes of Mers who they say used to pay them one-fourth the produce of the soil and of all plundering expeditions. The clan now holds 117 entire Villages in Beawar, besides portions of 53, and 16 entire Villages in Todgarh to the north of that Tahsil and including the Perganah of Kotkirana. In Ajmere there are 21 Khalsa and Jaghir Villages belonging to Chitas, and they are to be found in all the Ajmere Merwara Villages except four.

Of the sub-divisions of this clan by far the most numerous and important is that of the Merats, a term which is generally used as synonymous with a Mahomedan Mer, but which is a patronymic derived from Mera, the common ancestor of the Katats and Gorats. Harraj, grandson of Mera, a Chita, in the reign of Aurungzeb, took service under the Emperor at Delhi. During a night of terrific rain he remained firm at his post as Sentry with his shield over his head. The Emperor, to whom the matter was reported, is related to have said—" In the Marwar tongue they call a brave Soldier, Kata, let this man be henceforth called Kata." Harraj soon after became a convert to Islam, and is the progenitor of all the Katat Merats, a very large family, who holds 78 Villages in Beawar including all the principal places in the north and east of the Tehsil. Gora was a brother of Harraj, and his descendants are Hindus, and hold 21 villages in the centre and south-west of Beawar, of which Kalinjar and Kabra are the chief. The Gorats spread southwards and have occupied 13 Villages in the north of Todgarh. One Village in Ajmere, Makhopoora, belongs to them. The Katats, the most pushing of all the Chitas, spread northwards and hold 9 of the 21 Chita Villages in Ajmere. Their they formed new Gots of which the Bahadoor Khanee, generally called *per excellence* Chita, is the principal. Besides the Khalsa and Jaghire Villages, four Villages in Ajmere proper, are held by Katats on Istumrar tenure, *viz* Nausar, Rajosi, Ajaysar, and Karekree. These Villages were given them by the Mogul Emperors for protection of the city of Ajmere and the adjacent passes. Shumsher Khan, the Chief of the Istumrardars of Rajosi, is the head of the Bahadoor Khanee family, and is styled "Tikai." The Chief men of Katats and Gorats call themselves Thakoors, but in Beawar the Chief of Hatun, Chang, and Jak, who are Katats, are called Khans.

Of the remaining subdivisions of Chitas the most inportant are the Laget, who hold six Villages in Beawar, and the Naset, who own the Villages of Burgaon, Palran, Pharkia, Manpoora, and Hathibata in Ajmere, besides portions of several others. The other Gots which may be mentioned are the Rujoriya and Bogariyat, the former holding three Villages in Beawar, the latter three Villages in Ajmere, and the Bajoriyat, Borwara, Bilodiya, Pithrst, Balot, and Nadot who possess a village or parts of several. The other Gots live scattered throughout Merwara.

Barar.—Anup, the brother of Auhal, settled in Todgarh, and founded the Barar clan. His descendants, less enterprising than the Chitas, have remained in Merwara and are not be found in Ajmere. They hold 11 villages in Beawar, the most important of which are Kalikankar, Seindra, Bhaelan, and Khera Sangnotan. They occupy the whole of the South of the Todgurh Tahsil and own 48 entire Villages. They are more unsophisticated, honest, and straightforward, than the Chitas. They call themselves Rawat, a petty title

of nobility, and would be insulted by being called Mers. The chief men are called Rao, and they have a multitude of Tikais, of whom the principal are the Rao of Kukra and the Rao of Barar.

All these Chohan Minas, with the exception of the Katats, are nominally Hindus. Katats and Gorats eat together, and nothing is forbidden food to either. A Chita will not marry a Chita, nor Barar a Barar, but a Chita seeks a Barar wife, and a Barar seeks a Chita wife. A Barar woman, who marries a Katat or Mussulman Chita, is buried on her death. The marriage ceremony in either case is performed by "*Phera*," the officiating Brahman leading the bride and bridegroom seven times round a fire. The Katats of Ajmere are beginning to understand that they are Mahomedans and have partially adopted some Mussulman customs. Thus they have discarded the "Dhote," which is universally worn by their brethren in Merwara. They sometimes intermary with other Chitas, but it is not the custom, nor looked on as the proper thing to do. The custom of *Phera* under the guidance of a Brahman is being abandoned in favor of the *Nikah* ceremony in their marriages, and under the influence of the Khadims and other Mahomedans, with whom they intermarry, they have begun to think they ought to keep their women secluded, though in Merwara the women work in the fields.

The customs of the two clans, whether calling themselves Mahomedans or Hindus, are identical. A sonless widow retains possession of her husband's property till she marries again, or till her death. She can mortgage in order to pay her husband's debts, to discharge arrears of Government revenue, or to obtain funds for the expenses of marrying her daughters. Daughters do not inherit when there are sons alive. All sons inherit equally, but in the event of there being sons from two or more wives, the property is divided *per capita* of the wives and not *per capita* of the sons. This custom called "*Chunda-But*" as opposed to "*Puggriwand*" or "*Bhai-But*" is universal among all the Merwara clans. There is no distinction between ancestral and acquired property. A relation of any age may be adopted; the nearest relation has the first claim, and his children born before his adoption succeed in the *adopted family*. Sons by slave-girls, who are pretty numerous under the name of "*Dharamputr*," get land to cultivate, but obtain no share in the inheritance, and cannot transfer the land. The custom of *Natha* or widow marriage prevails, and has been already described in the preceding Chapter. Much money is spent on funeral feasts.

Powar clans.—Among the tribes which boast other than a Chohan Mina ancestry, the most important are the two which claim descent from Dharanath Powar or Pramar, who founded the city of Dharanagar, said to have been 24 *kos* in circumference, in Marwar, before the Pramar Rajpoots were obliged to give way before the Gehlots and Rahtors. Tradition says that Rao Bahar a descendant of Dharanath, came and settled at Rudhana in the extreme south of the Beawur Pergunnah. From this place his descendants spread and founded the adjacent villages of Billiawas, Jowaja, Bahar, Barkochran, Rawat Mal

Lusanee now in the Beawur Tehsil, and Abhayjitghur, Naloi, and others in the Todghur Tehsil. The tribe is divided into six "gots"—Delat, Kallat, Doding, Boya, Kheyat, Pokhariya. Of these the Delat is the most numerous and holds 14 whole villages in Beawar and five in Todghur. The Kallat clan holds only one village, Kalathan Khera in Beawur, and the others hold no entire village in Merwara, The Delats appear to have pushed the other members of the tribe out of Merwara, who therefore settled near Ajmere, and especially in the pergunnah of Pooshkur. There are eleven villages in Ajmere held by this tribe, and they hold parts of eight others. The Dodings own Barla, Madarpoora and Gwaree ; to the Boya clan belong the villages of Hokran and Gudli ; Khwajpoora and Kanakhera belong to Kheyats, and the Pokhariya clan holds the villages of Pooshkur, Ganahera, Nadla, and Naulakha. The men of this tribe like to be called Rawats, but are generally called Mers. The chief men are called "Gameti." They are an industrious race, generally taller and better built than the Chohan Meenas. Katats will not give their daughters in marriage to this tribe, but will take wives from them, and they intermarry freely with Hindu Chitas, and Barar and other Mer clans. Their customs are the same as those of the Chohan Minas.

Motee.—The second tribe which claims descent from Dharanath is that of the Motee Rawats, who inhabit the pergunnah of Bhaelan, where they hold 14 villages. They own two villages—Fatehpoor 1st and Bhojpoor in Beawar, and only scattered representives of this tribe are met with in Ajmere. The pergunnah of Bhaelan is supposed to have been originally inhabited by Brahmans. A descendant of Dharanath, Rohitas by name, came and lived at Bogmal as an ascetic in a cave in the hill now called Makutjee. A Banjara was passing through the hills with his wife, and deserted her at this spot. She lived sometime with the Jogee and then descending the hill sought the protection of Khamchand Brahman in Bamunhera, and in his house was delivered of twin sons, of whom one remained in Bhaelan, the other in Marwar. In the fifth generation one Mahut was born, who expelled the Brahmans from Bhaelan. The hill, which was the cradle of the race, was named after him, and he is still venerated by the Motees. A fair is held on the hill in September, at which time the hero is believed to traverse the 12 villages of Bhaelan in the twinkling of an eye.

Gehlot.—After the sack of Chitor by Ala-ud-din Ghori, two brothers, Rajpoots of the Gehlot clan, fled to Berwa in the Saroth Purgunnah, where they intermarried with Meenas. This tribe is divided into 16 clans, of which the most important are Godat, Medrat, Kacchi, Dinga, Baniyat, Lohra, Balot and Dhankal. They hold 11 entire villages in all parts of Beawur, one village Kukar Khera, in Todghur, and are found in 23 other villages in Merwara In Ajmere they own six villages, Parbatpoora, Ansari, Mayapoor, Lacchmi poor, Boraj, and Amba Massena. They consider themselves Soorajbansee Raj-

puts, and call themselves Rawat. Like the tribes of Puar origin they intermarry with Hindu Chohan Minas. Merats will take wives from them, but will not give them their daughters in marriage.

Although the Mers consider themselves Hindu and are generally classed as such, yet they are little fettered with Brahmanical rites and ceremonies. They eat three times a day, maize and barley bread being their principal food; but they will eat the flesh of sheep, goats, cows, and buffalos when it is procurable. Even the Brahmans of Merwara will eat flesh. They observe no forms in the preparation of their food, and no interdiction exists as to the use of spirituous liquors. There, is a proverb, "Mer aur Mor unche par razi hain," "Mers and peafowl love the heights," and probably from this habit of living in high places they are exceedihgly indifferent about washing. They are in short a very dirty race. In matters of religion they do not trouble themselves much with the orthodox divinities of Brahmanism.

It has been already mentioned that there is a distinctly visible tendency among the Merats socially to assimilate with the orthodox followers of Islam and to abandon their ancient customs common to them with their non-Mahomedan brethren. They have begun to adopt "Nikah" instead of the custom of "Phera" in their marriages; they have begun to keep their women seeluded, and to intermary with persons within degrees prohibited by the ancient customs. The tendency is without doubt destined to further development till the old customs fall into entire disuse. Among the Rawats of Todgur also the tendency to adopt the social rules of Brahmanism as prevailing among the surrounding Rajpoots is clearly discernible, though the assimilation has not gone so far in this case as in the other. In neither case are there any religious feeings concerned; the question is simply one of greater respectability. Under the influence of the headman of Todgur, the Rawats have this year entered into an agreement to abstain from the flesh of kine and buffalos and to excommunicate all transgressors. This year for the first time they took no part in the dismemberment of the buffalos sacrificed to Mata, leaving the work to be done by Bhils and Balahees. It is safe to predict that in course of time the whole of Merwara will have become either Brahmanised or absorbed in the orthodox religion of Islam.

Mahomedan Sects.

247. The following Table gives a detail of Mahomedan Sects by tribes :—

	Ajmere.	Merwara.	Total	Percentage on total Mahomedan Population.
I. Tribes of Non-Indian Origin.				
Sheikh	21,803	2,417	24,220	41 90
Syad	3,902	174	4,076	7 06
Mogal	1,168	104	1,272	2·04
Pathan	7,571	741	8,312	14 39
Total ...	34,444	3,436	37,880	65 50
II Tribes of purely Indian Origin.				
Deswalis	3,355	30	3,385	5·86
Kaim Khanis ...	554	80	634	1 09
Mewatis	266	66	332	0 58
Others	111	55	166	0·28
Total ...	4,286	231	4,517	7·83
III. Aboriginal Tribes Islamized				
Merat Katiat ...	2,742	8,339	11,081	19 16
Chitas	2,557	476	3,033	5·25
Total ...	5,299	8,815	14,114	24·42
VI. Faqirs	1,156	142	1,298	2·25
GRAND TOTAL ...	45,185	12,624	57,809	100·00

248. Of the total number of Mahomedan Tribes in the Province, Aboriginal Tribes are 25 *per cent*, Mahomedans of purely Indian origin are 8 *per cent*, and those of Non-Indian origin, 65 *per cent*, and Faqirs, 2 *per cent*.

249. Sayads mostly reside in Towns, especially in Ajmere, and the adjoining Villages of Taragarh and Dorai. They are either *Khadims* (servitors) at the sacred shrines of Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti and Miran Husen, or *Pirzadas* claiming descent from either of the two saints above mentioned.

250. Mogals and Pathans who chiefly reside in the Ajmere District, are reported to be the offspring of the Mahomedan warriors who settled in these parts for political reasons in the time of the Mogal Emperors. They hold three entire Villages in the Ajmere District. The Pathans hold land on Bhum tenure, while the Mogals hold Proprietory (Biswadari) rights in one Village.

251. Sheikhs comprise the mass of Mahomedans who settled in this District either in the time of the Emperor of Dehli, or from purely religious motives, the Dargah of *Khwaja Saheb* being regarded as a central place to which as is well known, the Mahomedans resort from all parts of India, as well as from beyond the borders of British India.

252. Of the Tribes of purely Indian origin, *Deswalis* and *Mewatis* are devout followers of the Musalman Religion, *Kaimkhânis* are Rajput Musalmans, who would neither eat nor drink at the hands of other Musalmans, worship the pastoral *deities* peculiar to Rajputs, and are even said to eat pork cooked by Hindu Rajputs. They however circumcise their male children, but in most other respects they observe Hindu rites and ceremonies.

253 *Deswalis* are found only in Rajputana. They represent the mass of Hindus of different castes who embraced Mahomedanism in the early period of Mahomedan Rule. The word "*Deswali*" means a convert, belonging to the Country.

254. *Mewatis* are Musalmans residing in the part of the Country between Alwar and Bharatpur. They are chiefly of Rajput origin. They number 191 males and 141 females.

255. Under Others, are included, Tawaif (Prostitutes) (5) Miràsis (66) and Unspecified (95).

256. Mahomedan Faqirs number 1298, as detailed below :—

	Ajmere	Merwara	Total
Mádárí	905	131	1,036
Kalandarà	9	8	17
Kàdarí	118	2	120
Jalálí	...	1	1
Azàd	119	...	119
Benawá	1	...	1
IraqRazai	4	...	4
Total	1,156	142	1,298

257. The above names indicate the Schools to which these Faqirs belong

258. Madarī. Belong to the Shah Madār school, being followers of Shah Madar, a saint, who lived in Makhanpur a village 60 miles from Lucknow. They are also found in Merwara, where they have settled themselves as Mahomedan missionaries, for preaching the Koran to the Islamized Merats and Chitas.

259. Kalandaria, are the desciples of Buali Kalandar, whose tomb is held in great reverence in Paniput and Karnal.

260. Kādarias have for their Apostle, Abdul Kadir Jilani. the notori ous saint of Baghdad.

261. Jalalia are followers of Jalal Bakhari, of Bhawalpore.

262. Azāds are also a section of Jalalias, so called from their leading a life of celibacy; Benawa, belong to the Chist and Kadaria schools.

263. Iraq Razai are not well known here, the four persons shown in the Census Returns were probably pilgrims from the Frontier.

CHAPTER VII.

Birth place. DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION ACCORDING TO BIRTH PLACE AND LANGUAGE.

265. The subjoined Table shows the distribution of the Population according to Birth place.

	Ajmere.		Merwara		Total.		Percentage on total Population		Both sexes
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Within the Province of Ajmere Merwara .	1,49,245	1,16,794	44,535	33,016	1,93,780	1,49,810	77·87	70·72	74·58
In other Provinces including Rajputana .	42,443	49,676	11,612	12,233	54,055	61,909	21·73	29·22	25 17
Outside the Indian Empire .	129	32	17		146	32	·06	·01	0·03
Outside Asia .	809	94	5	8	814	97	·32	·04	0·20
Unspecified .	43	23	6	7	49	30	·02	·01	0·02
Total Rs.	1,92,669	1,66,619	56,175	45,259	2,48,844	2,11,878	100·00	100·00	100·00

266. Of those born in other Provinces, Rajputana, contributes 21·65 per cent and the rest, 3·52 *per cent.*

267. 77·87 per cent of the total Male and 70·72 *per cent*, of the total Female Population are persons who were born in the District of Ajmere and Merwara, Rajputana contributes 17·25 *per cent*, Males, to 26·82 Females, because exogamy generally prevails in the Province which is surrounded on all sides by Native States, and children of parents living in Ajmere-Merwara are often born in Native territory, as native wives when pregnant, generally resort to their paternal home, where they can find freedom from household cares and anxieties. The outsiders are mostly Government and Railway Servants or men of business, which circumstance accounts for the high proportion of Males of this class to Females.

268. Of Countries outside the Indian Empire, Afghans number 0·02 *per cent*, Arabs ·05, Turks 0·04, and Cinghalese 0·06 *per cent.*

269. Afghans, Arabs and Turks comprise people who come here on pilgrimage to the Durgah of Khwaja Sahib, some of whom have since settled

in Ajmere where they subsist on alms; other foreigners do not call for any special remark or explanation.

270. Of Countries outside Asia, Great Britain and Ireland contribute, 18 *per cent.*

271. The Asiatic element, comprises 99·80 *per cent* and the non Asiatic ·02 *per cent* of the total Population.

272. The prevailing Languages are Hindi, Hindusthani, Murhatti and Panjabi, the various dialects referrible to those Languages being as detailed below :—

	Ajmere.	Merwara.	Total.
Hindi Language.			
Ajmeri	835	3,956	2,83,825
Merwara (Kàntha)	2,79,869	70,444	71,279
Meywari	9,239	5,435	14,674
Marwari	14,552	16,397	30,949
Dhundari	30,213	2,510	32,723
Harowti	1,929	99	2,028
Shekhawati	10	16	26
Hariana	3	...	3
Banjari	38	...	38
Total ...	3,36,688	98,857	4,35,545
Hindusthani.			
Purbi	3,685	475	4,160
Urdu	9,871	1,432	11,303
Mewati	2,265	264	2,529
Braj	474	136	610
Bharatpur	...	39	39
Karowli	18	2	20
Bundel Khand	11	...	11
Rohel Khand	15	...	15
	16,339	2,348	18,687
Panjabi.			
Panjabi	1,423	82	1,505
Multani	236	4	240
	1,659	86	1,745
Marhatti.			
Dakhini	974	32	1,006
Malwa	93	23	116
Marhatti	763	...	763
Madrasi	105	...	105
Konkani	77	...	77
Gwaliori	19	...	19
Bombay	4	...	4
	2,035	55	2,090

273. The Population speaking Hindi, represents 94·53 *per cent*, Hindusthani, 4·05 *per cent*, Panjabi, 0·38 *per cent*, and Marhatti, 0 45 *per cent*, of the total Population.

Again 4,38,743 or 95.23 *per cent*, of the total Population, speak dialects peculiar to Rajputana, leaving 5 *per cent*, of whom 4.30 *per cent*, speak dialects prevailing in other parts of India, 0·05 *per cent*, spoak other Asiatic Languages outside the Indian Empire, and 0·30 *per cent*, speak Non Asiatic Languages of which English represents 0·29 *per cent*.

274. To sum up 99 *per cent*, of the total Population, speak Rajputana, Panjabi, Hindustani, and Purbi dialects, which are understood by all classes of the people, while one *per cent*, speak Languages which the people of Ajmere-Merwara can not understand. The various dialects spoken in Rajputana constitute a considerable portion of the Hindusthani and Panjabi element, and present a wide field for philological research, while the Panjabi spoken in the border Districts of Sirsa and Hisar coupled with a few Derivatives from Sindhi, enters into the composition of the Bhatti dialect spoken in Bikaneer and Jesulmere, the dialects of Marwar, Meywar, and Jaipur, more particularly the two last mentioned, bear close affinity to each other under the influence of the Hindusthani element which has not the less added to their refinement.

CHAPTER VIII.—*Education.*

Education.

274 As regards Education, the prescribed Form does not give much valuable information.

It gives information under the following heads.

Persons who are under instruction.

Persons who can read and write.

Persons who cannot read and write.

No attempt has been made to collect information as to the *characters* used in writing, nor as to the educational capabilities of the mass reported as able to *read* and *write*.

Results of Present Census.

275. The total Population of the Province is 4,60,722, of which the detail is as follows:—

		Total Population.	Under Instruction	Percentage.	Able to read and write.	Percentage.	Illiterate.	Percentage.
Ajmere	Males	1,92,669	4,309	2 23	19,826	10 29	1,68,534	87 48
Merwara	Males	56,175	1,388	2 49	4,660	8 28	50,127	89.23
Ajmere	Females	1,66,619	179	0 11	826	0 50	1,65,614	99 39
Merwara	Females	45,259	66	0.15	137	0.30	45,056	99 55

276. It is clear from these figures, that while the percentage of Males *under Instruction* in both Districts, is almost the same, (Merwara being slightly in excess of Ajmere) Merwara has a much smaller number of Educated Males than Ajmere, which is evidently due to the following causes.

1. That the number of Mahajans, (a class which excels all other Hindus in the number of persons *able to read and write,*) is much greater in Ajmere than in Merwara.
2. That the Urban Population of Ajmere is much greater than that of Merwara, and that therefore there are in Ajmere more men of an advanced type than there are in Merwara.

277. There is every reason to suppose that the results obtained at the present Census present a remarkable improvement in Education, as compared with the figures of 1876.

		1876.		1881.	
		Number	Percentage to total Population	Number	Percentage to total Population
Under Instruction and Able to read and write.	Males	19,228	9.05	30,183	12.12
	Females	377	0.20	1,208	0.57

Accuracy of Returns.

278. The number of Male and Female pupils, attending Government and Mission Schools, according to the Administration Reports of the past 6 years stood as given below.

1875 76	4831.
1876-77	4902.
1877-78	5221.
1878-79	5676.
1879-80	5102.
1880-81	5417.

279. The total number of Males and Females, *under Instruction*, according to the present Census, is 5942, which is prima-facie inaccurate, as there are indigenous Hindi schools and institutions in Towns, and in most of the Villages, the number of whose pupils, taken as a whole, is probably not less than 1,000. The Enumerators, it appears, either returned little boys reading the Alphabet, as *illiterate*, or confined entries in the column *under Instruction* to *students* of Government, and Mission Schools.

Increase in number of educated Persons.

280. The gradual increase in the number of scholars in Government and Mission schools, while pointing to steady encouragement in the pursuit of Education, does not afford sufficient and satisfactory data for the increase in the number of *educated* Males and Females not exceeding the age of 20 years, which in 5 years, shows an increase of 2,785. It may, however, be explained by the fact that, in the Rural Population, Children are called back from school as soon as they show physical capability for outdoor work in the fields, and in the jungle. This is fully borne out by the fact, that, of the total number of Males *under Instruction*, 3,904 were under 12, 1556 under 20, and only 237 above 20, of whom 2,322 were in the Urban and 3,375 in the Rural Population as detailed below

	0-12	12-12	Above 20	Total.
Urban Population	1,414	749	159	2,322
Rural Population	2,490	807	78	3,375
Total	3,904	1,556	237	5,697

281. The subjoined Table compares the state of Education at different periods of Age for this and the past Census.

	1876						1881					
	Males.	Per centage.	Females	Per centage.	Total.	Per centage.	Males.	Per centage.	Females.	Per centage.	Total	Per centage.
Under 12 years	2,926	15 22	84	22 28	3,010	15 35	4,371	14 48	211	17.47	4,582	14 60
12 to 20	4,900	25 49	94	24·93	4,994	25·17	5,905	19 56	302	25 00	6,207	19 77
Above 20 years	11,402	59 29	199	52 79	11,601	59·18	19,907	65·96	695	57·53	20,602	65 63
	19,228	100·	377	100 00	19,605	100·	30,183	100·	1,208	100.	31,391	100 00

N. B.—The figures for 1881, have been abstracted from the working Registers, as the Age denominations in the Village Tables prescribed by the Census Commissioner did not furnish the requisite particulars.

282. These figures prove that the number of *Educated* persons and of persons *under Instruction* taken together, is nearly double of what it was in 1876, a fact clearly indicating that the majority of *outsiders* who have recently settled in these Districts, were literate.

Division of educated Population by Religion.

283. The subjoined Table shows the division of the Educated Population by Religion :—

		Under Instruction.			Educated.			Total Population.		Under Instruction. Percentage.		Educated. Percentage.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.
Hindus	Ajmere	2,676	75	2,751	11,998	415	12,413	1,57,632	1,36 424	1.69	0.05	7·61	0 30
	Merwara	751	11	762	2,133	35	2,168	44.594	37,379	1·68	0 02	4·78	0.09
Mahomedans	Ajmere	617	40	657	1,586	46	1,632	24,265	20,920	2.54	0.19	6 53	0 22
	Merwara	160	1	161	267	9	276	7,734	4,890	2·07	0.02	3·45	0.18
Christians.	Ajmere	87	53	140	1,035	266	1,301	1,377	520	6 32	10 19	75 19	51.15
	Merwara	67	53	120	75	63	138	174	154	38 56	34 41	43 10	40.91
Jains.	Ajmere	903	9	912	5,106	84	5,190	9,180	8,626	9 83	0.14	55 62	0.97
	Merwara	410	1	411	2,180	30	2,210	3,666	2,836	11·18	0.03	59 46	1.79
Parsis	Ajmere	1	1	2	32	6	38	44	24	2.27	4.16	72 73	25.00
	Merwara	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	7	.....	.....	.....	71 43	.....
Sikhs.	Ajmere	15	.....	15	39	1	40	115	67	13 04	.....	33·04	1.49
	Merwara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jews	Ajmere	10	1	11	30	8	38	56	38	17 85	2 69	53 57	21.05
	Merwara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	Ajmere	4 309	179	4,488	19,826	826	20,652	1,92,669	1,66.619	2 24	0.11	10 28	0 49
	Merwara	1,383	66	1,451	4,660	137	4,797	56,175	45,259	2·47	0.15	8 30	0 52
Grand Total		5,697	245	5,942	24,486	963	25,449	2,48,844	2,11,878	2·30	0.12	9 83	0.45

284. The deductions from these figures are :

1*st.*—That a greater proportion of Christian Males and Females, are *under Instruction* than the people of other Religions, and that next in order stand Jews, Sikhs, Jains, Mahomedans and Hindus.

2*nd.*—That Hindus and Mahomedans of *Inferior grades*, have little or no taste for Education which according to popular opinion, is of little practical use to them in agricultural pursuits.

3*rd.*—That Mahomedans of the higher classes, geneally send a greater number of young Children to school, to prepare them for the study of the Koran.

4th—That Jains exceed Hindus and Mahomedans in their proportion of Children *under Instruction*, because on that depends their prosperity as moneylenders and village bankers.

5*th.*—That like Mahomedans, Sikhs generally prepare their boys for the study of the Adi Granth as a religious necessity.

285. In the Rural Population, Hindus and Jains generally read and write Hindi, Mahomedans, Persian and Arabic, but in Towns, Kayaths and Mahomedans know both Hindi and Persian, while the students of the Government College, and other English Schools in the District, receive an English *Education*.

286. The above remarks apply with equal force to the several religious denominations with reference to the number of their *educated* Males and Females.

Chapter IX. Infirmities.

Infirmities.

287. The subjoined Table gives in a condensed form the number of Infirm Males and Females in each District, classified according to Religion and Age.

			Under 5		6—10		11—15		16—20		21—30		31—40		41—50		51—60		Over 60		Total.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
HINDUS.	Unsound mind	Ajmere	5	2	10	2	12	5	9	6	20	13	17	9	11	6	5	3	6	7	95	53
		Merwara	,,	,,	5	2	8	1	5	3	4	2	3	3	5	3	4	1	1	2	35	17
	Blind	Ajmere	12	15	41	34	21	23	29	32	81	71	63	103	68	144	101	149	162	296	581	867
		Merwara	8	4	3	4	5	3	9	3	16	19	7	16	10	22	19	35	31	39	108	145
	Deaf and Dumb	Ajmere	2	3	14	6	9	3	13	7	27	8	12	14	16	21	17	15	18	11	128	88
		Merwara	,,	,,	5	1	5	1	1	1	9	3	5	4	3	,,	4	1	4	3	36	14
	Lepers	Ajmere	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	3	1	2	,,	2	1	1	,,	10	2
		Merwara	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	2	,,	3	,,	1	,,	2	,,	,	,,	9	,,
	Total	Ajmere	19	20	68	42	43	31	51	45	129	92	95	127	97	171	125	168	187	314	814	1,010
		Merwara	8	4	13	7	18	5	16	7	31	24	18	23	19	25	29	37	36	44	188	176
MAHOMEDANS.	Unsound mind	Ajmere	,,	,,	,,	1	4	,,	1	,,	7	2	9	1	5	5	1	1	1	2	28	12
		Merwara	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	1	,,	,,	1	,,	1	,,	2	4
	Blind	Ajmere	3	1	6	1	5	3	8	7	9	11	14	23	18	18	17	28	19	52	99	147
		Merwara	2	1	1	3	1	,,	2	3	3	2	3	1	1	2	3	4	13	8	29	24
	Deaf and Dumb	Ajmere	1	,,	2	2	2	1	3	1	6	1	2	3	2	7	2	2	4	2	24	19
		Merwara	1	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	1	1	,,	,	1	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	4	2
	Lepers	Ajmere	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,	1	,,	1	3	,,	,,	,,	,	,,	8	2
		Merwara	,,	,,	,,	,	,	,,	,,			,,	,	,,	,,	,,	,	,		,,	,,	,,
	Total	Ajmere	4	1	8	4	11	4	12	8	22	18	25	28	28	30	20	31	24	56	134	180
		Merwara	3	2	1	3	2	1	2	3	4	4	3	2	2	3	4	4	14	8	35	30

CHRISTIANS.	Unsound mind	Ajmere	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..			...	...	...	..	...	..
		Merwara	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Blind	Ajmere	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Merwara	,,	,,	,,	...	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
	Deaf and Dumb	Ajmere	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Merwara	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lepers	Ajmere	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1
		Merwara	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
	TOTAL	Ajmere	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	..	1	..	2
		Merwara	,,	,,	,,	..	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	5	2
JAINS.	Unsound mind	Ajmere	,,	,,	1	,,	...	,,	...	...	3	1	1	1	,,	1	,,	1	2	...	7	4
		Merwara	,,	,,	1	,,	...	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	2	,,	,	,,	,,	...	...	..	4	...
	Blind	Ajmere	1	,,	5	2	2	2	2	,,	6	4	1	6	8	12	10	8	10	11	45	45
		Merwara	1	,,	1	,,	2	1	...	,,	1	2	,,	2	4	,,	4	8	3	2	16	15
	Deaf and Dumb	Ajmere	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	2	1	,,	1	2	,,	...	...	1	4	5
		Merwara	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	2	1	,,	...	1	...	...	...	4	1
	Lepers	Ajmere	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Merwara	,,	,,	...	,,	...	..	,,	...	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	TOTAL	Ajmere	1	,,	7	2	2	2	2	...	10	7	3	7	10	15	10	9	12	12	57	54
		Merwara	1	,,	2	,,	2	1	2	,,	1	2	4	4	4	...	5	8	3	2	24	17
TOTAL.	Unsound mind	Ajmere	5	2	11	3	16	5	10	6	30	16	27	11	16	12	6	5	9	9	130	69
		Merwara	,,	1	6	2	8	2	6	3	4	3	5	4	5	3	5	1	2	2	41	21
	Blind	Ajmere	16	16	55	37	28	28	39	39	96	89	78	132	94	174	128	185	191	360	725	1,060
		Merwara	11	5	5	7	9	5	15	7	20	23	10	19	15	24	26	47	47	49	188	186
	Deaf and Dumb	Ajmere	3	3	17	8	11	4	16	8	34	11	15	17	19	30	19	17	22	14	126	112
		Merwara	1	,,	5	1	6	1	2	1	10	4	7	5	4	1	5	1	4	3	44	17
	Lepers	Ajmere	,,	,,	..	...	1	...	...	..	1	1	3	3	6	...	2	1	1	...	14	5
		Merwara	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	..	3	1	1	...	2	...		...	9	1
	TOTAL	Ajmere	24	21	83	48	56	37	65	53	161	117	123	163	135	216	155	208	223	383	1,025	1,246
		Merwara	12	6	16	10	23	8	24	11	36	30	25	29	25	28	38	49	53	54	252	225

Proportion to total Population.

238. Their Proportion to the total Population will be seen from the following Table :—

		Hindus		Mahomedans		Christians		Jains.		Total.		For the Province.	
		Ajmere.	Merwara.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	Ajmere.	Merwara.		
Unsound mind	Males	95	35	28	2	.	...	7	4	130	41	171 Males	261
	Females	53	17	12	4	.	.	4	...	69	21	90 Females	
Blind	Males	581	108	99	29	.	5	45	16	725	158	883 Males	2129
	Females	867	145	147	24	1	2	45	15	1,060	186	1,246 Females	
Deaf and Dumb.	Males	128	36	24	4		.	4	4	156	44	200 Males	329
	Females	88	14	19	2	..	..	5	1	112	17	129 Females	
Lepers	Males	10	9	3	..	...	..	1	...	14	9	23 Males	29
	Females	2	...	2	.	1	...	...	1	5	1	6 Females	

		Proportion per 10,000 Population of each Religion.								Proportion per 10,000 of total Population of each District.		Proportion per 10,000 of total Population of both Districts taken together
		Hindus		Mahomedans		Christians.		Jains				
		Ajmere.	Merwara.	Ajmere	Merwara.	Ajmere.	Merwara	Ajmere.	Merwara.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	For the Province.
Unsound mind.	Males	6·02	7·84	11·53	2·58	...	...	7·62	10·91	6·73	7·29	6·87
	Females.	3·88	4·54	5·73	8·17	...	..	4·63	.	4·14	4·64	4·25
Blind.	Males	36·85	24·21	40·79	37·49	...	287·35	49·01	43·64	37·62	28·12	35·48
	Females	63·35	38·79	70·26	49·08	19·23	129·87	52·16	52·89	63·61	41·09	58·81
Deaf and Dumb	Males.	8·12	8·07	9·83	5·17	...	...	4·35	10·91	8·09	7·83	8·03
	Females.	6·45	3·74	9·08	4·08	...	...	5·79	3·52	6·72	3·75	4·98
Lepers.	Males.	0·63	2·01	1·23	..	..	.	1·08	...	0·72	1·61	0·92
	Females	0·14	...	0·95		19·23		3.52	...	0.30	0·22	0·28

Insanes per 10,000 Population.

239. There are more Hindus and Mahomedans of Unsound mind in Ajmere than in Merwara, while Insane Jains on the other hand, are 10·91 in Merwara to 7·62 in Ajmere. There are no Insanes among Christians, Parsis and Jews, a circumstance accounted for by the fact that the majority of these people are employed in Government Service, or in Mercantile avocations, thereby comprising none but the able bodied and healthy persons among their numbers. It is singularly remarkable that while Hindu, Mahomedan, and Jain Females, of Unsound mind in Ajmere, are nearly half of Male Insanes, there are no Female lunatics among Merwara, Jains, which can only be attributed to the sedentary habits of Jain women, the general opulence of their families, and the consequent freedom from care and anxiety.

240. Of the total number of Insanes, 33 *per cent* were under the age of 20, 52 *per cent* under 50, and 15 *per cent* above 50.

291. According to popular opinion, derangement of the mind generally occurs after the age of puberty, which circumstance accounts for the high percentages between the age of 20 to 50.

292. No distinction has been drawn between Idiots and Insanes, as the Enumerators could hardly judge the difference between the two conditions. It is possible that fanatics and persons subject to occasional fits of insanity have been classed as confirmed lunatics.

293. This opinion is confirmed by the high percentage of Mahomedan lunatics in the Ajmere District, which is nearly double that of Hindu lunatics.

294. In 1876 there were only 113 Insanes and Idiots, or nearly one half of the number reported in 1881. This abnormal increase in half a decade is unaccountable and leads to the conclusion that either the enquiry in 1876 was faulty, or the enumerators have, in the present Census, entered too large a number.

295. The several Superintendents of Charges, however, report with confidence on the accuracy of their Returns, and their opinions may be taken for what they are worth.

Deaf and Dumb persons per 10,000 of Population.

296. The Male Jains of Merwara have 10·91. Deaf Mutes per 10,000 of their Male Population, while their brethren of Ajmere have only 4 35. Next to the Ajmere Jains, stand the Mahomedans of Merwara, whose number of Deaf Mutes is only 5·17, while their co-religionists in Ajmere, are 9·89: Hindus in both Districts stand on a par, Ajmere ones being slightly in excess of their Merwara brethren.

297. There are more Deaf Mute Females in Ajmere than in Merwara, the relative proportion under each religious denomination in the two Districts, by an incidental coincidence, being nearly 2 in Ajmere to 1 in Merwara.

298. Mahomedan Females in Ajmere occupy the highest, and Jain Females the lowest, proportion in both Districts taken together.

299 Of the total number of Deaf Mutes, 26 per cent. are under the age of 20, 48 per cent. under 50; and 26 per cent. above 50. Compared with the census of 1876, the number of Deaf Mutes shows an increase of 87.

Blind persons per 10,000 of Population.

300. With the exception of Christian Males in Merwara, whose number of Blind Males is greater in proportion to. Blind Females, Females in both Districts generally outnumber Males in the proportion of Blind persons.

301. There are again more Jains and Mahomedan Blind Males in Ajmere, than in Merwara, and more Hindu Blind Females in Ajmere, than Mahomedans and Jains of both Districts.

302. The present Census shows an increase of 1,000 in Blind persons compared with the results of the Census of 1876. This abnormal increase in the short space of 5 years, evidently shows a lack of proper enquiry in the former Census.

Lepers per 10,000 of population.

303. There are no Male Mahomedan or Jain Lepers in Merwara. The proportion of Hindu Male Lepers in Merwara to total Male Population is considerably in excess of that of their Ajmere brethren, and double of Jain Lepers; while Female Jain Lepers in Ajmere hold the highest proportion in both Sexes; the high proportion (19·23) shown under Christians, is due to there being one Female Leper in the small Population of 520. Compared with the Census of 1876, the number of Lepers shows a decrease of 26, which is probably due to the fact that several Lepers of old age have died, because the age returns show that their number above the age of 50 is only now six.

Urban and Rural Population.

304. To compare the number of Infirms in the Urban and Rural population.

	Total Infirm Population.		Unsound mind.		Deaf Mutes.		Blind.		Lepers.		Total Population.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males	Females	Males.	Females.
Urban	276	281	41	22	41	32	188	224	6	3	50,749	41,254
Rural	1,001	1,190	130	68	159	97	695	1,022	17	3	198,095	170,624
Total..	1,277	1,471	171	90	200	129	883	1,216	23	6	248,844	211,878

305. It will be seen from the subjoined Table that the number of Infirm Males is higher in the Rural than in the Urban Population, a fact indicating that good house accommodation, general cleanliness, wholesome diet and temperate habits, influence the human constitution to a considerable degree, acting as preventives of the terrible calamities to which people of both Sexes are liable.

Per Mille.	Unsound mind.		Deaf and dumb.		Blind.		Lepers.		Total.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females.	Males	Females	Males	Females.	Males	Females.
Urban Population	0 80	0 53	0· 80	0 77	0· 37	5 43	0· 11	0· 07	7· 43	6· 81
Rural Population	0· 65	0· 38	0· 80	0 56	3· 50	6· 00	0. 08	0· 02	5· 05	6· 97
Per 10,000 Population.										
Urban	8	5	8	7	3	54	0·1	·7	54	68
Rural	6	4	8	6	36	60	0·8	·2	51	·70

306. No attempt has been made to compare Infirmities in Ajmere-Merwara with those of the North Western Provinces, as the former Census of those Provinces was taken 9 years ago, and it would have been misleading to accept the figures then obtained as a standard for present comparison.

307. To sum up, Ajmere-Merwara has many more Blind persons, more Deaf Mutes, and fewer Lepers, than persons of Unsound mind.

CHAPTER X.
Occupations of the people.

Occupations of the People.

308. THE most laborious part of the work of compiling the Census Returns, has been the preparation of the Returns of Occupation. Separate Statements, have been prepared showing the occupations of the Male and Female Population, while an attempt has been made to obtain more detailed information regarding Towns by classifying the Male Population by Age.

309. Being Agricultural Districts, Ajmere and Merwara, cannot boast of any considerable variety in the occupations of their people. We find in Ajmere and Nusseerabad, the two largest towns in the Province, traces of occupations which owe their existence to an advanced stage of society, but in the Rural Population, there is none besides, the Agriculturist, and the Village Menials, *viz.*, the Dholi who amuses him on marriages, and fairs, the Rehgar and the Balai, who supply him with shoes and leather buckets, the Potter who gives earthen pots and other utensils, the carpenter and blacksmith who make for him the tools and implements of husbandry, and the barber who shaves his head.

310. The Total Male Population of both Districts is 2,48,844, of which 82,708 are under 12 years and 3,898, above 60, making a total of 86,606 males, who might be said to be dependent on their relatives, being physically incapable of doing any work requiring manual labour and energy. We have therefore 1,62,238 males whose means of livelihood, should be accounted for.

Occupied Males.

311. The Occupation returns show that the number of Occupied Males, amounts to 1,72,707, a fact bearing testimony to the general accuracy of the Returns, and the care and attention with which the enumerators filled in the tenth column of the schedule.

312. It must however be admitted, that in a compatively few instances, the entries were so badly written that they could not be read by the very persons who had written them, while sometimes the word "service," was simply recorded to indicate persons in employ, without any attempt having been made to specify the particular *kind* of service in which they were employed.

313. On the whole, the results exhibited in the prescribed statements may be accepted as giving a fair general idea of the professions of the people.

Occupied Females.

314. The total Female Population amounts to 2,11,878, excluding 70,956 Females under the Age of 12, and 3,556, above 60, the number supposed to be physically fit for work, might be put down as, 1,37,366, but the occupation Returns show only 98,154 Females as actually occupied, a fact proving that Females of Brahmans, Rajputs, and Banias &c., of good *social position* and Mahomedan Females, are generally engaged in household matters, and have been returned as having no occupation at all.

Comparision with former Census.

315. Compared with the returns of 1876 the number of occupied Males shows, an increase of 39,174, or 29 *per cent*, as the subjoined Table will show. Female occupations were not returned in 1876.

	1876		1881	
	Ajmere and Merwara.		*Ajmere and Merwara.*	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Occupied ...	1,33,533	...	1,72,707	98,154
Un-occupied ...	78,734	...	76,137	1,13,724
TOTAL ...	2,12,267	...	2,48,844	2,11,878

316. This difference can only be attributed to the Railway Population.

317. The following Table shows in a condensed form the various occupations, given in the Returns,

318. The information is given separately for Males and Females.

		Occupied.		*Percentage per mille On total population of,*	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Class I	ORDER I.—Persons engaged in the General or Local Government of the Country	2,505	1	10 07	...
	ORDER II.—Persons engaged in the defence of the Country,	3,240	...	13·02	...
	ORDER III.—The Learned profession, Literature, Science and Art	3,550	1,813	14 26	8 56
Class II.	ORDER IV.—Persons engaged in entertaining and performing offices for Man	5,327	1,753	21 41	8·27
Class III.	ORDER V —Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend money, houses and goods of various kinds	10,621	386	42·68	1 82
	ORDER VI.—Persons engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, goods, and messages	4,659	297	18 72	1 41
Class IV.	ORDER VII.—Persons possessing, or working the land ...	94,687	59,651	380·51	281 53
	ORDER VIII.—Persons engaged about animals ...	525	34	2·11	0·16
Class V.	ORDER IX —Persons engaged in Art, and Mechanic productions	4,293	819	17·25	3 87
	ORDER X.—Persons working, and dealing in the textile fabrics	9,195	11.258	36·95	53·14
	ORDER XI —Persons working, and dealing in food and drink	2,497	2,819	10 03	13·31
	ORDER XII.—Persons working, and dealing in animal substances	2,633	1,101	10 58	5 20
	ORDER XIII.—Persons working, and dealing in Vegetable substances	4,145	3,608	16·66	17·01
	ORDER XIV.—Persons working, and dealing in minerals	7,277	2,555	29·24	12·05
Class VI.	ORDER XV.—Laborers and others, not returned in any of the above occupations	9,642	9,433	38 74	44 53
	ORDER XVI.—Persons of rank or property, not returned under any office or occupation ...	996	251	4 02	1·18
	ORDER XVII .—Persons of no specified occupation, and unproductive	83,052	1,16,104	333·75	547 97
	TOTAL ...	2,48,844	2,11,878	1000·	1000·

319. The highest percentage is found in class IV, (Agriculturists), next to that class, stand in order classses VI, V, III, II, & I respectively.

320. Taking first the largest class the Agricultural, we find that 2·39 p. c. are Mafidars; 19·96 p. c. Proprietors; 60·44 p. c. Tenants; and 6·90 p. c. Day laborers.

321. The following number of both Sexes combine Agriculture with other Occupations.

		Ajmere.	*Merwara.*
Biswadars.—Self cultivating	...	9,388	4,103
Do. non-cultivating	...	2,741	11,986
Biswadars.—Combining agriculture with other occupations *viz.*			
Potter	...	44	168
Tailor	...	6	...
Coolie (undefined)	...	18	...
Village banker	...	220	110
Temple Priest	...	17	...
Tanner, Shoemaker	...	263	52
Carpenter	...	129	81
Barber	...	79	65
Cart driver	...	69	4
Village Balai (Head menial servant)		21	...
Goldsmith	...	25	31
Beggar	...	46	60
Shopkeeper (General)	...	79	200
Itinerant dealer	...	15	
Iron Smith	...	36	62
Cowherd	...	71	43
Shoe maker	...	8	...
Pensioner	...	4	151
Confectioner	...	1	...
Havildar (Village Head watchman Private)		1	...
Abkary Contractor	...	1	5
Woolen manufacturer	...	2	...
Mason	...	5	...
Washerman	...	1	...
Patwaree (Village Accountant)	...	5	...
Weaver	...	73	33
Stone quarrier	...	15	...
Oil manufacturer	...	25	20
Day laborer in fields	...	112	...
Dealer in cattle	...	4	...
Post runner	...	1	...
Pack carrier on baffaloe	...	2	...
Carried over		13,527	17,174

Brought Forward	...	13,527	17,174
Actor	...	1	...
Cloth merchant	...	1	...
Merchant or banker's clerk	...	9	...
Grass dealer and seller	...	2	...
Dholi (musician)	...	17	48
Domestic Servant (undefined)	...	5	...
Milk man	...	17	...
Wood seller	...	13	...
Sugar and Gur merchant	...	3	...
Medical Practitioner	...	1	...
Stamp Vendor	...	1	...
Shepherd	...	20	26
Village watchman	...	2	...
Alms taker	...	1	...
Night watchman (Private)	...	8	...
Camel driver	...	2	...
Grain dealer	...	1	...
Cotton cleaner	...	6	...
Dealer in hide	...	...	20
Lac manufacturer	...	...	6
Family Priest (Parohit)	...	...	1
Keeper of donkeys	...	...	19
Total	...	13,637	17,294
		Ajmere.	*Merwara.*
Bhumias.—Self-cultivating	...	775	...
Bhumias.—Combining agriculture, with other occupations, *viz.*			
Village banker	...	35	...
Shepherd	...	26	...
Stone-quarrier	...	8	...
Day-laborer in field	...	7	...
Cowherd	...	2	...
Cart-driver	...	2	...
Kamdar (agent)	...	1	...
Chowkidar (rural)	...	1	...
Total	...	852	...
Mafidars.—Self-cultivating	...	969	56
Do. Non-cultivating	...	1,687	56
Mafidars.—Combining agriculture with other occupations, *viz.*			
Beggar	...	245	...
Patwari (Village accountant)	...	2	...
Carried over	...	2,903	112

Brought Forward ...	2,903	112
Temple Priest ...	228	...
Gardener ...	8	...
Wazifadar (stipend holder) ...	1	...
Qanungo (village accountant-private)	3	...
Village banker ...	14	...
Cook ...	17	...
Family priest ...	243	...
Grinder of corn ...	10	...
Laborer ...	3	...
Physician ...	2	...
General Servant ...	38	...
Pandits in Schools ...	3	...
Nakkarchi (drummers, not Govt.)	4	...
Day-laborers in fields ...	7	...
Dholi (musician) ...	41	...
Qazi ...	4	...
Cloth-merchant ...	1	...
Sepoy ...	1	...
Havildar (Village Head watchman, Private)	3	...
Singers and players on musical instruments	18	...
Potter ...	2	...
Barber ...	5	...
Washerman ...	9	...
Gold-smith ...	1	...
Sweeper ...	6	...
Cart-driver ...	2	...
Messenger ...	3	...
Weaver ...	2	...
Nat (Rope dancer) ...	1	..
	3,583	112
		Merwara.
Cultivators not following any other occupation	66,887	21,667
Cultivators.—Combining agriculture with other occupations *viz.*,		
Barber ...	298	37
Beggar ...	164	22
Tanner	715	49
Shoe-maker ...	24	
Goldsmith ...	60	
Shop-keeper (general) ...	218	47
Laborers (general) ...	331	
Carpenter ...	346	69
Carried over ...	69,043	21,891

Brought Forward		69,043	21,891
Village Balai (Village Head menial servant)		21	15
Chowdhri	...	1	...
Dholi (drum-beater)	...	34	65
Patwari (Village Accountant)	...	1	...
Oilman ...	...	251	37
Blacksmith ...	...	48	16
Elephant-driver	...	1	...
Village Banker ...	...	187	46
Bhatbhunja (Gram parcher)	...	5	...
Lamberdar (Village Headman)	...	8	...
Village chowkidar	...	50	...
Potter ...	...	268	35
Weaver ...	...	206	...
Sweeper ...	...	1	...
Lime-burner ...	...	2	...
Cowherd ...	...	177	113
Cart-driver ...	...	225	5
Woolen-cloth maker	...	10	...
Basket-maker	...	3	...
Temple-priest	...	32	...
Green-seller	...	20	...
Washerman ...	...	53	...
Khidmatgar	...	10	...
Cotton-cleaner	...	13	...
Stone-quarriers	...	11	...
Milk-man ...	...	5	...
Wood-seller ...	...	30	34
Chair and stool-maker	...	3	...
Shepherd ...	...	207	...
Servant (General)	...	16	...
Tailor ...	...	13	...
Trumpeter (Not Govt.)	...	5	...
Ban-munj maker (Rope-string maker)		6	...
Family Priest	...	23	...
Lakhera (lac-bangle maker)	...	12	...
Abkari contractor	...	12	...
Forest watchman (private)	...	2	...
Kamdar (agent)	...	5	...
Camel-grazier	...	3	...
Day-laborers in fields	...	90	16
Rangrez (Dyers)	...	22	19
Druggists	...	5	...
Mason	...	15	10
Carried over	...	71,155	22,302

Brought Forward		71,155	22,302
Sepoy	...	29	...
Pack carrier on bullocks	...	3	...
Pensioner	...	5	11
Sandal-Kash (Sandal wood worker)		1	...
Hawildar (Village Head watchman Private)		12	...
Cook	...	7	...
Ghee-seller	...	52	...
Jotishi (Astrologer)	...	3	...
Jharu-farosh (Broom seller)	...	1	...
Gardener	...	5	...
Chobdar (Mace bearer)	...	1	...
Cloth-merchant	...	5	...
Post-runner	...	1	...
Physician	...	1	...
Confectioner	...	3	...
Porter	...	7	...
Sieve-maker and seller	...	1	...
Bharawa (brazier)	...	...	1
Dealer in hides and skins	...	7	...
Commission Agent	...	1	...
Itinerant dealer	...	8	...
Wool-dealer	...	4	...
Bisaeti (Pedlar)	...	1	...
Patwa (Silkman)	...	1	...
Fuel Seller	...	1	...
School Pandit	...	1	...
Breeder and keeper of donkeys		2	...
Cloth-maker	...	1	...
		71,319	22,314

322. An examination of these figures proves,

1. That the land-holders in these Districts follow other occupations, probably because the proceeds of their labor and energy as cultivators of the soil fail to satisfy their wants.

2. That land-holders in general are persevering and industrious and make good use of their time.

3. That village-bankers, shopkeepers, &c., hold land as purchasers, a palpable result of the indebtedness of the original proprietory body.

4. That in villages, people of all classes, ordinarily raise crops during the Kharif harvest, for the purpose of securing a cheap supply of fodder and grass.

5. That Mafi grants are held, by persons of various castes and calling, as charitable grants from Istumrardars, Jagirdars, and from village communities.

6. That the majority of proprietors cultivate their land themselves.

7. That village menials, ordinarily, hold landed property either in the shape of permanent grants as compensation for service dues, in Istimrar Estates, or as tenants.

323. To examine each Class separately we find that order I. shows 2,505 Males, and one Female; of Males 694 belong to the Civil Department, 1,489 to the Police, 17 to the Public Works; 35 to the Jail.

Order II.—Comprises 3,240 Males belonging to the Army.

Order III.—Comprises the Learned professions, 3,550 Males and 1,813 Females.

Under Religion, we have, 1,057 Males, and 96 Females. Law shows 115 Males, Medicine, 164 Males, and 406 Females, Literature, 224 Males, and 5 females, Music, 1,619 Males, and 1232 Females, Actors and Jugglers, 117 Males, and 49 Females, Education 182 Males and 25 Females, and Science 43 Males and Fine Arts, 29 Males.

Order IV.—Boarding house keepers &c number, 149 Males and 25 Females, and domestic servants 5,178 Males and 1,728 Females.

Order V.—Consists of Mercantile men and their clerks, of these 4354 are Mercantile Males and 120 Females and 6533, other General dealers (Males 6,267 and Females 266.)

Order 6.—Is concerned with the conveyance of men, animals, and goods and messages. Railways, show 1133 Males, and 15 Females, Carriers on roads, 3270 Males, and 280 Females. Persons engaged in storage, 108 Males and 2 Females. Messengers 148 Males only.

Order 7.—Is composed of the Agricultural class. It is composed of 94,687 Males and 59,651 Females.

Order 8.—Comprises, 525 Males and 34 Females, we now come to to the Industrial class.

Order 9.—Is composed of persons engaged in Arts and Mechanic productions, amongst them are 20 book sellers, 10 book binders, and 12 Printers, workers in designs, 2, watch makers 15 workers in arms &c., 77 Males, and 4 Females, workers in Machines and tools, 883 Males. Workers in harness 30 Males, and two Females, 1707 Males and 10 Females, workers in houses and buildings, and 1507 Males and 803 Females, employed in chemicals.

Order 10.—Consists of persons working and dealing in the textile fabrics, and in Dress.

It comprises 9,195 Males and 11,258 Females, of those, 264 Males and 172 Females work or deal in Wool or Woollen goods, 4343 Males and 8414

Females in Cotton, 57 Males and 18 Females in Silk, and 4470 Males and 2305 Females in Dress; 360 persons have been returned as workers in Hemp &c., of these thereare 61 Males, while Females number 299, the obvious reason for the small number of Males being, that Rope making is performed as a secondary occupation.

Order 11.—Is composed of persons working and dealing in Food and Drink, the numbers are 2497 Males and 2819 Females, of these 688 Males and 142 Females work and deal in Animal Food, and 1309 Males and 2,607 Females, in Vegetable food. Drinks and stimulants occupy 500 Males and 70 Females.

Order 12.—Comprises 2633 Males and 1101 Females as working and dealing in Animal substances, of these 84 Males and 30 Females work and deal in grease, gut and bone, and 2549 Males and 1071 Females in skins.

Order 13.—Comprises 4145 Males and 3603 Females as engaged in vegetable substances, of these 1171 Males and 625 Females work in gums and Resins, 2048 Males and 1839 Females in Wood and 926 Males and 1139 Females in Cane, rush, and straw.

Order 14.—Is composed of persons working and dealing in Minerals of the total number (7277 Males and 2555 Females) workers in stone, and clay number 2680 Males and 1247 Females. Workers in Earthen ware 1481 Males and 797 Females, workers in Glass 41 Males, workers in Salt 38 Males and 4 Females, workers in Water, 467 Males, and 396 Females, workers in Gold, silver, and precious stones, 1,383 Males and 25 Females, workers in Tin and quick silver, 206 Males, and 3 Females, workers in Brass &c., 49 Males and 5 Females, and workers in Iron and steel 932 Males and 78 Females.

Order 15.—Is composed of Laborers and others whose branch of labor is not sufficiently defined. General laborers, number 9,628 Males and 9426 Females, and other persons of indefinte Occupations, 14 Males and 7 females.

Order 16.—Persons of Rank or property not returned under any office or occupation, contains 996 Males and 25 Females.

Order 17.—Persons of no specified occupation, contains 83,052 Males and 1,16,104 Females, of these 76,137 Males and 1,13,724 Females have no occupation at all, this number includes children, aged persons, and Females of High caste Hindus and Mahomedans, who attend only to household affairs, and have therefore no specified occupation.

324. There figures show that Ajmere and Merwara are purely agricultural Districts, that Females of Agricultural and of Village Menials, work in fields and otherwise render material assistance to their husbands, and that the number of unemployed Males not taking into account Non-effectives, is insignificant, a fact proving the general accuracy of the Returns.

CHAPTER XI. TOWNS.

325. There are only four towns in the District *viz.* Ajmere, Beawar, Nasirabad, and Kekri, which contain more than 5,000 inhabitants.

326. *Ajmere* has a Population of 48,735 according to the present Census. In 1876 the Population was only 35,111; the increase of 13,624 in chiefly due to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway the advent of which has considerably influenced the importance of the town. It is also the residence of the heads of several important Firms who have agents throughout Rajputana, carrying on extensive trade in Grain, Cotton, and Opium.

327. Of the Population 18,702 are Mahomedans, the greater portion of whom consist of Khadims (servitors) of the shrines of Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti, and Mirán Sahib, and of Inderkotees, Deswalis, and Rangrez (dyers)

328. The Khadims and Peerzadas are Syads, their sole means of livelihood is the Durgah, which is resorted to by pilgrims from all parts of India; the Inderkotis describe themselves as the descendants of the Soldiers who came here in the time of Shahabuddin and are a peculiarly dark race; they own no land, but get their livelihood by farming the gardens around Ajmere. The Deswalis are Nau-Muslems of purely Indian origin, their chief occupation is, stone quarrying, and the dyers are immigrants from Marwar.

329. The Hindu Population including Jains consists of 3,523 Brahmans 1,033 Rajputs. 13,590 Castes of good Social Position, 10,453 Inferior castes, and 691 Aboriginal Tribes

330. There has been no alteration of Urban boundaries since last Census, the total area is 27 square miles, and the number of persons per square mile is 1805.

331. *Beawar* or *Nyanuggur* so called from its being a town of recent origin, is the creation of the late Colonel Dixon, Commissioner of Ajmere, and is the only town in Marwara. Before A. D. 1835 there were only 30 to 40 houses here. The town now contains 15,829 inhabitants, of whom 13,363 are Hindus and Jains, and the rest, Mahomedans (2,241) and Christians (218). The Hindus are chiefly Brahmans and mercantile castes, with a few Malis and the usual complement of Village menials and Impure castes, they are all colonists from Marwar and Meywar. The Mahomedans comprise a large proportion of black smiths, whose iron work is exported to Ajmere, Meywar, and Marwar, and dyers who print and Stamp cloths of various patterns. The town of Beawar is rapidly absorbing the greater part of the trade of the District, and is becoming the entrepot of the cotton trade. The mercantile castes carry on an extensive trade in time bargains, which results in the failure of one or two firms almost every year. The Density of the Population is 9015·14 persons to the square mile, the area being 1·75 square miles.

332. *Nasirabad.*—This town has grown up with the Cantonment, the Population is 21,320, of which the town numbers 18,482, and the Cantonment 2,838, Two-thirds of the Population consist of Hindus. Like other Cantonments, Nasirabad has its full complement of merchants, traders &c., The area is 8·5 miles which gives 2482·24 persons to the square mile.

333. *Kekri*—This town was till lately in a declining state. Except its position as regards Native territory, it does not possess any advantages in itself. The Population is 6119 and the area 3·070 square miles giving 199·31 persons to the square mile. The Urban limits have been recently formed on the creation of a Muninicipality in Kekri. The Population consists of 4,932 Hindus, 274 Jains, and 913 Mahomedans.

334. The characteristics of the Urban Population have been fully discussed in the preceding Chapters and need not be repeated here.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

335. The average rain fall is 22 98 inches ; the rain fall is most precarious and partial, varying in quantity very much from year to year, and from place to place, and the consequence is that the Districts are periodically visited by famines. The scanty rainfall is due to the position of the Country on the watershed of the Continent. To avert this calamity large tracts have been reserved as Forests.

336. The Districts are devoid of any streams which can be dignified with the name of a river, the supply in the wells is not permanent, being dependant upon the rain fall, Irrigation is therefore obtained from tanks, the number of which is 120 in Ajmere, and 225 in Merwara, Total 435, of which, 283 Tanks are constructed by Government, and 152 belong to Zemindars.

337. The soil is good, but being rocky in places, requires labor and energy to improve it.

338. The chief crops of the District are Barley and Jowar which occupy respectively 20 and 17 per cent. of the crop area. Maize occupies 13 per cent. Til and Bajra 9 and 8 per cent respectively, while Cotton is grown in about 15,000 acres.

339. In the hilly District of Merwara, Poppy crops are raised, while Sugar cane is confined to the Pushkar valley, where it is grown without irrigation, a crop is taken for three consecutive years without resowing.

340. The average out turn of uncleaned Cotton is 4 maunds 10 seers, in Ajmere, and 5 maunds 10 seers in Todgurh, which is considerably more than

the average in the North Western Provinces, where it only everages 3 maunds 30 seers per acre. In certain parts, good crops are said to produce 10 to 12 maunds per acre. As regards Barley, Maize and Wheat, the best well irrigated land will give about 20 maunds of Barley or Maize, and 15 maunds of Wheat, per acre.

341. The total area under cultivation is 1050·261 square miles, of which 139·735 square miles, is exempt from payment of Government Revenue.

342. The average number of acres per head of agricultural Population is four acres.

343. In favorable seasons the Districts may be said to be self feeding, the exports consist of gram, cotton and opium.

344. The average value of the export trade is about 5 lakhs.

345. The people are generally industrious, but the result of periodical famines, and extravagance in marriages, and funeral feasts, has thrown them into a state of indebtedness. The Aboriginal Tribes of Merwara were addicted to robbery and plunder, but are now peaceful cultivators. Minas, Sansis, and Bhils are the thievish classes, none of them are numerous in the District.

346. The Musalmans in the District are chiefly the attendants on the Mahomedans shrines. They are poor and idle.

347. The chief waste of money among Jats, Gujars, Mers and other tribes, is on the occasion of a feast to the brotherhood on the 12th day after the death of a relation.

348. All Castes smoke tobacco and present it to strangers.

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APPENDIX 1. CENSUS REPORT 1881.

Statement showing the result of the examination of Enumerators' Books (Ajmere District).

ame of Superintendent.	Number of Books Examined.	Mistake in Number of Houses.	Do. in do. of Families.	Do. in Column 1.	Do. do. 2.	Do. do. 3.	Do. do. 4.	Do. do. 5.	Do. do. 6.	Do. do. 7a Caste.	Do. do. 7b Sect.	Do. do. 8.	Do. do. 9.	Do. do. 10.	Do. do. 11.	Do. do. 12.	Omission of Signature of Enumerator.	Omission of Signature of Supervisor.	Omission of Signature of Superintendent.	Total Number of Mistakes.	REMARKS.
'antonment Magistrate, Nasirabad.	145	13	4	5	..	2	2	2	74	26	33	25	18	13	39	1	37	34	26	359	The books of this charge were found to contain mistakes which had to be corrected after a reference to the Enumerators, but notwithstanding these corrections, 359 mistakes were detected by the Tabulating Department, chiefly of the following nature. 1. The lists of buildings, were not put up with the Schedules. 2. Merats were shown as "chauhans" instead of "Musalmans. 3. Jains were shown as "Hindus" or as "Hindus and Jains." 4. Double occupations were recorded "Khati and Sunar" instead of one from which the income was chiefly derived. 5. Rajputs were shown as "Inferior Hindus." 6. Goshains were recorded as "Impure castes." 7. People were recorded as speaking two languages. 8. Occupations of males and females under 6 years were recorded.
Pandit Bhag Ram, Judicial Assistant Commissioner.	227	8	4	1	...	..	1	1	80	20	11	16	14	5	5	...	10	11	.	141	Of 227 books examined 107 were found to be quite free from mistakes of any kind, while the rest contained mistakes in orthography or clerical errors which did not interfere with the work of tabulation. (Report of Qazi Imamudin Tehsildar of Beawur.)
Munshee Chuttan Lal, Superintendent of Irrigation.	128	27	2	...	..	1	1	2	29	28	11	5	23	39	48	2	10	6	...	234	The mistakes were corrected with great difficulty; in certain cases reference to the superintendents and his subordinates becoming necessary. The column of occupation contained the following entries "*does nothing*" "*plays*" in one place the entry was "*in this place there is an error*" Barbers, tailors, carpenters, were recorded as *impure castes*. In certain instances females were recorded as "widows married and remarried" in one and the same column whereas only one condition should have been shown.
Rai Rishen Saroop, Deputy Magistrate Kekri.	280	6	..	10	1	6	6	...	139	39	38	90	49	40	108	1	47	46	34	660	The majority of mistakes were in entries in Column VI Religion, and Column II Education, which required careful checking Pages 5 to 11 of Book No. II (Deoli Circle) were entirely blank. The column "mother tongue" was blank in several places. Minas were recorded as "Hindu Inferior" Bheels as "Hindu Impure Castes" A child of 3 months was shown as following the occupation of agriculturist. Gots were omitted in certain places. 34 books were not signed either by "Enumerator, Supervisor or Superintendent, while some were signed only by the Superintendent.

Statement showing the result of the examination of Enumerators Books (Ajmere District).—Continued

Name of Superintendent.	Number of Books Examined	Mistake in Number of Houses.	Do. in do. of Families	Do. in Column 1.	Do. do 2.	Do. do 3.	Do. do 4	Do. do 5.	Do. do 6.	Do. do 7, a Caste.	Do. do 7, b Sect	Do. do 8.	Do. do 9.	Do. do 10.	Do. do 11.	Do. do 12.	Omission of Signature of Enumerator.	Omission of Signature of Supervisor	Omission of Signature of Superintendent.	Total Number of Mistakes.	Remarks
Ashraf Ali, Chief Constable, Pisangan	85	2	1	6	2	..	2	1	41	6	16	16	13	31	31	2	16	15	14	209	There was scarcely a book which had not a number of mistakes, Column "Education" was wrongly filled in in most places, as also Column 6. Merats were recorded as Hindus, there were also mistakes in the Column "Mother Tongue" The Superintendent did not know Hindi and was therefore unable to examine the books personally.
M. Panna Lal, Tehsildar	171	15	2	2	2	2	2	1	61	21	55	37	19	18	58	4	32	23	6	354	The entries in Column 6 were mostly wrong, several books did not bear the signature of the Enumerators and Supervisors. In one of the books of the village of Makarwali 14 mistakes were detected in Column 8. A Mahomedan had been recorded as Aggarwalla "Sunni" while the word "huft-aklim (seven Continents) was used to denote the caste and rest donee of a Mahomedan. Under Occupation the word "Khelti hai" (plays) was recorded against females. In the book of Jethana there were mistakes in the Column of Education. In one place a Pathan was record as being a Moghal. Mers and Balais were shown as "Hindu Inferior" Visitors and travellers were recorded as such in the Column of Occupation, taking into consideration the fact that the agency employed consisted of Patwaris, these mistakes do not reflect credit on the work done.
Mir Abdul Aziz, Naib Tehsildar.	80	7	4	...	..	1	.		46	17	17	19	6	15	27	..	23	13	...	195	Column "Education" was in several cases wrongly filled in. The word "guest" was recorded in column 10 "occupation," in some places two occupations were entered instead of one. In other respects the entries were generally correct.
Wazir Husen, Chief Constable of Pohkar.	83	8	1	1	..	1	...	1	36	3	22	14	8	11	25	.	13	17	12	178	The books were badly prepared and do not reflect credit on the manner in which this Superintendedt performed his duty. Several columns were left blank, Mahomedans were recorded as "Aboriginal tribes," the mother tongue of young boys was omitted Rajputs were shown as Aboriginal Hindus.
Lala Ganga Parshad, Deputy Inspector of Schools.	245		2	1	.	2	4	5	65	21	74	43	25	66	96		43	44	71	564	There was not a book free from mistakes, the extract of the Check Register was not put up, nor did the list of buildings accompany the books in certain cases. In one book several columns were entirely blank. Travellers were recorded as "guests" in column 10. In column 8 more than one languages were recorded as the mother tongue of individuals. Several persons were recorded as Biswadars whereas, they were only Tenants. Column 11 was wrong in several places.

APPENDIX 1. CENSUS REPORT 1881.

Statement showing the result of the examination of Enumerators' Books (Ajmere District) —Continued.

Name of Superintendent	Number of Books Examined	Mistakes in Number of Houses	Do in do of Families.	Do in Column 1.	Do do. 2	Do do 3	Do do. 4	Do do 5	Do do 6	Do. do 7a Caste	Do do. 7b Sect.	Do do 8	Do do 9.	Do do 10	Do do 11	Do do. 12.	Omission of Signature of Enumerator	Omission of Signature of Supervisor	Omission of Signature of Superintendent	Total Number of Mistakes	Remarks
Magistrate Deoli Cantonment	80		1	2					8	5½	4	2	1	3	1		3	2	2	34	Column 10 and 11 were wrongly filled in, While the entries in Religion were carelessly recorded
Adjutant Merwara Battalion	12	3	1	2					13	2	4	1		5	2		3	2	1	39	There were mistakes in Column 6, Barbers Ghasis and sweepers were shown as "Aboriginal Hindus" Brahmans as "Hindu inferior"
Rai Chand Mal		7	7	..	1				8	9	11	5	7	7	6		7	6	3	84	
Ghasi Lal		1	3						7	3	4	4	2	8	3		4	3		42	
Purbu Lal		3	1			.			11	3	3		1	3	2		6	6	2	41	
Revd Gray		3	5	2	1	1	1	1	9	6	13	5	5	2	6		5	4	2	71	On the whole the work performed by these gentlemen was fairly done
Hazari Mal . ..		.	..					3	4		5	3		6	4	.			.	25	
Ram Ballab		3				..			4	4	6	1		2				1	1	22	In Mir Hasanali's charge there were mistakes of "Got" and "Occupation"
Sobhag Mal		1							5	4	7	4		4	..		4	4		33	In "Rai Samermul's" charge Mewatis had been recorded as "Pathans" and there were mistakes in the column of "Occupation and Education"
Bunsi Dhar ..	209	2		1			.		2	2	2	2	1	7	1	.	2	3	1	26	
Shafi Husein .		1		1		.			.	3	1	3	.	1		..	2	2		14	In Seth Saubhag Mul's charge there were mistakes in column 6
Husein Ali .. .			1		.				7	1	3	2	2	3	1	.	2	2		24	
Rai Samir Mal .		1	..	.	..		¾		1	4	2	5	1	10	12		1	1	1	39	
Raj Mal . ..			.				..		13		13				6	.	12			44	
Nizam Ali			..						4	5	.	.		12	8		1			30	
Total .		22	17	4	2	1	1	4	75	44	70	34	19	65	49	.	46	32	10	495	

BHAGRAM,

Officer in charge of Census.

Ajmere, 16th August, 1881.

APPENDIX 1. CENSUS REPORT 1881.

Statement showing the result of the examination of Enumeratars Books (Merwara District).—Concluded.

Name of Superintendent.	Number of Books Examined.	Mistake in Number of Houses.	Do. in do. of Families.	Do. in do. Column 1.	Do. do. 2.	Do. do. 3.	Do. do. 4.	Do. do. 5.	Do. do. 6.	Do. do. 7, a Caste.	Do. do. 7, b Sect.	Do. do. 8.	Do. do. 9.	Do. do. 10.	Do. do. 11.	Do. do. 12.	Omission of Signature of Enumerator.	Omission of Signature of Supervisor.	Omission of Signature of Superintendent.	Total Number of Mistakes.	Remarks.
Lala Prem Chand ...	42	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	14	...	..	5	6	12	1	...	...	2	59	The entries were generally correct. Two books were not signed by the Superintendent.
Lala Isroe Purshad Sub-Inspector Police.	27	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	13	9	...	3	2	15	1	...	...	3	2	54	The work was fairly done, three books had not been signed by Supervisor.
Lala Anundee Lal, Naib Tehsildar, Todgurh.	25	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	20	...	14	1	19	...	...	...	5	..	77	Five books did not bear the signature of the Supervisor of the Circle. Column 10 and 7 were wrong in several places.
Gopinath, Sub-Inspector Police.	28	4	..	...	...	1	...	...	23	25	...	8	3	27	...	..	...	8	1	100	The mistakes were mostly in column 10, 6 and 5, eight books were not signed by the Supervisor of the Circle while one book did not bear the signature of the Superintendent.
Bankey Lal, Sub-Overseer Public Work Department.	41	12	..	.	..	...	...	...	19	21	...	8	7	25	...	...	...	...	11	103	Eleven books did not bear the signature of the Superintendent. Occupations and castes and sects were in several cases incorrectly recorded.
Banku Behari Mitra Assistant Surgeon.	17	2	...	...	...	2	1	..	6	3	...	1	4	3	1	...	...	7	2	32	Of the 17 books examined, seven did not bear the signature of the Supervisor of the Circle, while and two that of the Superintendent. On the whole the work appeared to have been done fairly well.
Ram Richpal, Vasil Baqi Navis and Amba Lal Kanugo.	101	36	...	.	...	5	...	5	55	60	...	23	22	74	1	..		29	20	339	I regret to observe that the books of this charge were not so good as those of other superintendents. Twenty-nine books did not bear the signature of either Supervisor or Superintendent and there were 36 mistakes in the numbering of houses.
Hurdyal Singh, Kanugo	30	2	...	...	...	...	2	4	24	32	...	12	6	32	...	...	...	19	...	133	Nineteen books did not bear the signature of the Supervisor of the Circle. The books of this charge were better than Ramrichpal's.
Nazir uddin, Sub-Inspector Police.	27	...	...	..	..	...	.	.	16	24	...	..	..	41	...	...	...	8	8	97	Eight books did not bear the signature of either Superintendent or Supervisor.. There were 41 mistakes in the Column of occupation.
Alanoor Khan, Naib Tehsildar, Beawar.	34	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	...	6	11	11	...	..	.	1	1	59	Ten mistakes were detected in the List of Houses and 17 in the entries in Column 6 but on the whole this superintendent did his work fairly well.
Thakur Dass	34	5	...	...	...	8	1	...	26	6	...	4	9	18	...	..	...	1	5	83	Five mistakes were found in the House List, and in the column of occupation in 5 cases the superintendent had omitted to sign the books, while one book did not bear the signature of the Supervisor of the Circle.

The following general remarks apply to all the Merwara books as explaining the nature of the mistakes detected in the books.

Females in Families owning landed property were invariably recorded as Biswadars.

Infant children of Land Proprietors were shown as Biswadars.

Impure castes were shown as "Hindu inferior."

In the column "Birth place" the name of the village was entered without specifying the District or Province in which such village was situated.

Ajmere, 6th August, 1881.

BHAGRAM,
Officer in charge of Central Census.

APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of work performed by the Tabulating Department, Census 1881.

Office.	Number of Working days Office open.	Average Daily Number of Clerks employed		Total.	Number of Persons for whom a complete set of working Registers has been prepared.	Average Daily work per Clerk.	Remarks.
		Abstracting.	Dictating.				
Ajmere-Merwara.	18	75	37	112	459,991 or 460,000	Names. 229	
	Note.—The actual working days in April were only 18 as will be seen below:— Sundays ... 4 Holidays ... 3½ Time spent in other work owing to non receipt of printed Forms 4 Total ... 11½ or 12 in round numbers	*Deduct* Average number of daily absentees by reason of Summonses issued by Civil Courts &c ... ... Number of Tabulators assisting in English Office and Record Department		9 3 12	*Add*— Probable number of people for whom fresh working Registers had to be prepared, the former ones having been found by the correcting Department to be wrong 35,000		ABSTRACT. Total number of men employed in Tabulating Departing .. 112
		Net employed on Tabulating duty		100	Probable No. of people for whom working Registers No. VI & VII had to be prepared a second time, the total number of strokes being approximately 45,000, equal to ... 10,000		Total number of men employed in Testing Department ... 49
					Total population ...5,05,000		Total number of men employed in Compilation and other Departments 70
					Which divided by 1800 the total number of tabulators employed gives out turn at about.	280 or 300 names.	Grand Total ... 231

AJMERE CENSUS OFFICE,

The 6th August, 1881.

BHAG RAM,

Officer in charge of Census, Ajmere.

APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of work performed by Testing Department, Census 1881

Period.	Average strength of Checking Establishment.	No. of Supervisors.	No. of Checkers.	No of sets of Working Registers checked.	No of Single Working Registers found to agree with Village Abstracts.							No of Working Registers in which errors have been detected and corrected, whether errors were in the Village Abstracts or in the Working Registers							Working Registers tested by reference to original schedules.								
					I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	No of complete sets.	No. of Working Registers found to be incorrect.	No. of Working Registers found so incorrect as to require abstracting de novo.						No of complete sets of Registers which had to be reabstracted.
																					I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	
15 Days.	49	1	48	2,784*	2,066	2,066	2,166	2,000	1,700†	2,066	2,271	228	228	128	291	594‡	228	23	490	2,915	490	490	490	497	430§	490	5	490

* Original sets
Complete sets, abstracted a second time which had to be checked by the Testing Depart. ... 2,294
... 490
Total ... 2,784

† Working Register No. 5 for towns not included. ‡ Working Register No. 5 prepared for towns not included. § Working Register No 5 prepared for towns not included.

The 6th August, 1881.

BHAG RAM,

Officer in charge, Ajmere.

FINAL CENSUS FORM I.—IMPERIAL.

General Statement of Area and Population of the Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.

Province or District.	Area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Number of houses.		Total population of both sexes.	Total males.	Total females.	Number of persons per square mile	Number of towns or villages per square mile,	Number of houses per square mile.	Number of persons per occupied house.
			Unoccupied.	Occupied.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AJMERE DISTRICT ...	2069·816 *	409	50,541	19,818	3,59,288	1,92,669	1,66,619	173·58	0·10	33·98	7·10
MERWARA DISTRICT ..	640·864 *	330	13,577	2,417	1,01,434	56,175	45,259	158·27	0·49	24·94	7·47
TOTAL AJMERE DIVISION	2710·680 *	739	64,118	22,235	4,60,722	2,48,844	2,11,878	169·96	0·27	31·80	7·18

* These areas are taken from the Map of the Topographical Survey, 1875.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 16th August 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner, Ajmere.

FINAL CENSUS FORM II.—IMPERIAL.

Statement of the Increase or Decrease of the Population of the Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census. 1881.

Province or District.	Total population of both sexes.				Males.				Females.			
	As per last previous census.		1881.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).	As per last previous census.		1881.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).	As per last previous census.		1881.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).
	Year.	Number.			Year.	Number.			Year.	Number.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
AJMERE DISTRICT.	1876	3,09,914	3,59,288	+ 49,374	1876	*1,64,510	1,92,669	+ 28,159	1876	*1,45,404	1,66,619	+ 21,215
MERWARA DISTRICT.	1876	86,417	1,01,434	+ 15,017	1876	†47,755	56,175	+ 8,420	1876	†38,662	45,259	+ 6,597
TOTAL.	1876	3,96,331	4,60,722	+ 64,391	1876	‡2,12,265	2,48,844	+ 36,579	1876	‡1,84,066	2,11,878	+ 27,812

* These figures are taken from the Village Table appended to the Census Report of 1876, which when compared with the General Statement I. B. of 1876, show a *decrease* of 10 in *Males* and an *increase* of 10 in *Females*, thus making no difference in the *Total*.

† These figures are taken from the Village Table appended to the Census Report of 1876, which when compared with the General Statement I. B. (Merwara) of 1876, show an *increase* of 8 in *Males*, and a *decrease* of the same number in *Females*, thus making no difference in the *Total*.

‡ For the reasons given above, a *decrease* of 2 will be found in *Males*, and an *increase* of the same number in *Females*, thus making no difference in the *Total*.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 16th August 188[illegible].

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner, Ajmere.

(IMPERIAL) FINAL CENSUS FORM III.

Statement of the Distribution of the Population according to Religion of the Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.

Province or District.	Hindus.			Mahomedans.			Christians.			Jains.			Parsis.			Sikhs.			Jews.			Total		
	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
AJMERE ..	2,94,056	1,57,632	1,36,424	45,185	24,265	20,920	1,897	1,377	520	17,806	9,180	8,626	68	44	24	182	115	67	94	56	38	3,59,288	1,92,669	1,66,619
MERWARA ...	81 973	44.594	37,379	12,624	7,734	4,890	328	174	154	6,502	3,666	2,836	7	7	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	1,01,434	56,175	45,259
TOTAL ...	3.76,029	2,02,226	1.73,803	57,809	31,999	25,810	2,225	1.551	674	24,308	12,846	11,462	75	51	24	182	115	67	94	56	38	4.60,722	2,48,844	2,11.878

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

The 15th August 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,

Commissioner,
Ajmere-Merwara.

FINAL CENSUS FORM, III A.—(*Christian Sects*).

Statement of the Distribution of the Population according to Religion of the Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census, 1881.

Province or District.	Episcopalians.			Roman Catholics.			Presbyterians.			Baptists.			Wesleyans.			Arminians.			Greek Church.			Unspecified.			Total.		
	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
AJMERE ...	927	714	213	468	350	118	342	207	135	15	10	5	36	31	5	7	7	...	8	4	4	94	54	40	1,897	1,377	520
MERWARA ...	7	5	2	...	...	...	317	168	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	328	174	154
TOTAL ...	934	719	215	468	350	118	659	375	284	15	10	5	36	31	5	7	7	...	8	4	4	98	55	43	2,225	1,551	674

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 16th August, 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner,
Ajmere-Merwara.

FINAL CENSUS FORM III B.—(*Mahomedan Sects*).

Statement of the Distribution of the Population according to Religion of the Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.

Province or District.	Sunnis.			Shiahs.			Total.		
	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.
AJMERE DISTRICT	44,690	23,979	20,711	495	286	209	45,185	24,265	20,920
MERWARA DISTRICT	12,572	7,702	4,870	52	32	20	12,624	7,734	4,890
TOTAL ...	57,262	31,681	25,581	547	318	229	57,809	31,999	25,810

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 16th August, 188[illegible].

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner,
Ajmere-Merwara.

FINAL CENSUS FORM IV (IMPERIAL).

Statement of the relative proportions of the Sexes and of the main Religious Divisions of the Population of the Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.

Province or District.	RATIO PER 10,000.								
	To Total Population of.					Of Hindu Males to total Hindu population.	Of Mahomedan Males to total Mahomedan population.	Of Jain Males to total Jain population.	
	Males.	Females.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Jains.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
AJMERE DISTRICT	5362·52	4637·47	8184·40	1257·62	493·60	5360·60	4706·20	5155·56	
MERWARA DISTRICT	5538·08	4461·91	8081·41	1244·55	641·00	6050·00	6126·42	5638·26	
TOTAL	5401·17	4598·82	8161·73	1254·74	527·60	5377·93	5535·29	5272·33	

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 16th August 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner.
Ajmere-Merwara.

FINAL CENSUS FORM, V.—IMPERIAL.

Statement showing the Civil Condition of the Population of the Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.

Province or District.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ajmere District.									
Villages	75,462	41,341	67,538	68,355	7,729	22,639	1,50,779	1,32,335	2,83,114
Towns	18,380	9,492	20,937	18,304	2,573	6,488	41,890	34,284	76,174
Total ...	93,842	50,833	88,525	86,659	10,302	29,127	1,92,669	1,66,619	3,59,288
Merwara District									
Villages ...	27,052	14,758	18,577	18,797	1,687	4,734	47,316	38,289	85,605
Towns ...	3,671	1,980	4,698	3,799	490	1,191	8,859	6,970	15,829
Total ...	30,723	16,738	23,275	22,596	2,177	5,925	56,175	45,259	1,01,434
Grand Total ...	1,24,565	67,571	1,11,800	1,09,255	12,479	35,052	2,48,844	2,11,878	4,60,722

AJMERE COMMISSIONERSHIP:
The 16th August, 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner, Ajmere—Merwara.

FINAL CENSUS FORM VII.—IMPERIAL.

Showing the Ages of the Population of the Ajmere-Merwara Division (*Mahomedans.*)

Province or District	Under 1		1		2		3		4		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 to 19		20 to 24		25 to 29		30 to 34		35 to 39		40 to 44		45 to 49		50 to 54		55 to 59		60 and upwards.		TOTAL OF ALL AGES.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F	M	F	M.	F	M	F.	M.	F	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
AJMERE.	880	864	452	478	464	412	638	622	707	612	2,910	2,558	2,233	1,649	2,213	1 772	2,558	2,404	2,426	2,011	2,348	2,037	1,360	938	1,702	1,544	759	549	1,200	1,105	528	246	1,081	1,059	24,265	20,920	45,185
MERWARA	319	285	203	177	188	166	277	231	271	206	1,116	778	762	500	681	363	697	451	661	330	677	416	392	201	445	279	181	95	347	186	129	38	388	132	7,734	4,890	12,624
TOTAL.	1,199	1,149	655	655	652	573	915	856	978	818	4.032	3.336	2,995	2,149	2,894	2,135	3,255	2,855	3,087	2,391	3,025	2,513	1,752	1,142	2,147	1,823	940	644	1,547	1,291	657	284	1,469	1,191	31,999	25,810	57,809

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 16th August 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner,
Ajmere-Merwara.

FINAL CENSUS FORM VII.

Showing the Ages of the Population of the Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.—*(Christians.)*

Province or District.	Under 1		1—		2—		3—		4—		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24		25—29		30—34		35—39		40—44		45—49		50—54		55—59		60 and upwards.		Total of all Ages.		
	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
AJMERE	24	30	25	23	17	18	13	21	18	16	49	54	32	22	97	69	372	88	348	69	182	37	98	34	45	17	25	9	17	5	7	3	8	5	1,377	520	1897
MERWARA	8	8	9	3	5	4	1	7	3	6	19	8	28	16	32	51	32	27	13	14	8	5	2	1	7	1	2	1	2	1	2	...	1	1	174	154	328
TOTAL ..	32	38	34	26	22	22	14	28	21	22	68	62	60	38	129	120	404	115	361	83	190	42	100	35	52	18	27	10	19	6	9	3	9	6	1,551	674	2,225

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 16th August, 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner,
Ajmere-Merwara.

FINAL CENSUS FORM VII.

Showing the Ages of the Population of the Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.—(*Jains.*)

Province or District.	Under 1		1—		2—		3—		4—		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24		25—29		30—34		35—39		40—44		45—49		50—54		55—59		60 & upwards		Total all Ages.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
AJMERE ...	392	385	190	192	162	179	210	210	233	239	1,115	1,055	802	645	832	704	946	910	915	778	800	804	667	554	616	673	375	361	431	415	210	161	284	361	9,180	8,626	17,806
MERWARA ...	137	126	57	56	45	62	74	67	78	75	422	356	353	231	345	249	412	308	368	275	344	255	279	146	231	189	159	101	190	147	66	57	106	136	3,666	2,836	6,502
TOTAL ...	529	511	247	248	207	241	284	277	311	314	1,537	1,411	1,155	876	1,177	953	1,358	1,218	1,283	1,053	1,144	1,059	946	700	847	862	534	462	621	562	276	218	390	497	12,846	11,462	24,308

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 16th August, 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner,
Ajmere-Merwara.

FINAL CENSUS FORM VII.—IMPERIAL.

Showing the Ages of the Population of the Ajmere-Merwara Division.—*(Parsis)*

Province or District.	Under 1		1		2		3		4		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24		25—29		30—34		35—39		40—44		45—49		50—54		55—59		60 and upwards.		TOTAL OF ALL AGES.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
AJMERE ...	...	1	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	5	2	2	2	1	3	3	5	2	5	4	4	1	6	1	4	...	3	.	.	...	2	...	44	24	68
MERWARA ...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	1	...	..	...	1	.	...	..	1	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
TOTAL ...	...	1	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	5	2	2	4	1	3	3	6	2	5	4	5	1	6	1	5	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	51	24	75

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 16th August 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner,
Ajmerere-Merwara.

FINAL CENSUS FORM VII.—IMPERIAL.

Showing the Ages of the Population of the Ajmere-Merwara Division.—(*Sikhs.*)

Province or District.	Under 1		1		2		3		4		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24		25—29		30—34		35—39		40—44		45—49		50—54		55—59		60 and upwards		TOTAL OF ALL AGES.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
AJMERE ...	2	3	1	4	...	2	3	3	...	2	8	9	8	...	27	5	18	13	9	10	15	9	6	2	7	3	8	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	115	67	182
MERWARA ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	2	3	1	4	...	2	3	3	...	2	8	9	8	...	27	5	18	13	9	10	15	9	6	2	7	3	8	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	115	67	182

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 16th August 1881.

LESLIE, S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner,
Ajmere-Merwara.

FINAL CENSUS FORM VII.—IMPERIAL.

Showing the Ages of the Population of the Ajmere-Merwara Division.—(*Jeics.*)

Province or District.	Under 1		1		2		3		4		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24		25—29		30—34		35—39		40—44		45—49		50—54		54—59		60 and upwards.		TOTAL OF ALL AGES.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
AJMERE ...	1	...	2	2	2	..	1	2	1	2	5	9	8	1	6	3	9	3	7	2	7	5	2	4	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	56	38	94
MERWARA ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1	...	2	2	2	..	1	2	1	2	5	9	8	1	6	3	9	3	7	2	7	5	2	4	1	1	2	..	1	...	1	1	...	3	56	38	94

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 16th August 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner,
Ajmere-Merwara.

FINAL CENSUS FORM VIII.—IMPERIAL.

Showing the Distribution of the Population by Castes—(*Hindus*) and by Tribes (*Mahomedans.*) of the Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.

	Ajmere.			Merwara.			Total,		
	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
I Brahmans ...	20,519	11,207	9,312	1,869	1,141	728	22,388	12,348	10,040
II Rajputs ...	13,784	7,947	5,837	1,181	679	502	14,965	8,626	6,339
Total ...	34,303	19,154	15,149	3,050	1,820	1,230	37,353	20,971	16,379
III Other Hindus ...									
(*a*) *Castes of Good Social Position* ...									
Agarwala ...	7,199	3,867	3 332	1,226	745	481	8 425	4 612	3 813
Maheswi ...	6 685	3,606	3,079	481	326	155	7 166	3,932	3,234
Khandelwal ...	262	149	113	92	54	38	354	203	151
Bijabargi ...	698	349	349	132	67	65	830	416	414
Oswal ...	12 088	6,335	5,753	6,032	3 388	2,644	18,120	9,723	8,397
Saraogi ..	4,301	2,158	2,143	445	271	174	4,746	2,429	2,317
Khattri .	709	421	288	202	120	82	911	541	370
Kayath ...	1,470	823	647	188	112	76	1 658	935	723
Gujar ...	30,075	17,028	13 947	1,715	962	753	32.690	17,990	14.700
Jat ...	30,197	15,886	14,311	1,591	889	702	31,788	16.775	15.013
Mali ...	12,677	6,694	5,983	1,509	798	711	14,186	7,492	6,694
Sunar .	2,860	1,465	1,395	586	312	274	3,446	1,777	1,669
Khati .	6,226	3,455	2,771	928	532	396	7,154	3 987	3,167
Lohar ...	1,104	643	461	844	453	391	1,948	1,096	852
Charan (Bhat) ...	1,905	1,028	877	227	156	71	2,132	1,184	948
Teli ...	3,260	1.688	1,572	695	375	320	3,955	2,063	1,892
Ahir ...	1,871	1,127	744	138	92	46	2,009	1,219	790
Hindu Faqir ..	7,473	4,157	3 316	1,329	751	578	8,802	4,908	3,894
Jami Faqir ...	228	114	114	23	6	17	251	120	131
Bhatbhunja ...	85	46	39	12	6	6	97	52	45
Total ...	1,32,273	71,039	61,234	18,395	10,415	7.980	1,50,668	81,454	69,214
(*b*) *Inferior Castes* .									
Kumhar ...	11,476	6,028	5,448	2,517	1,357	1,160	13.993	7 385	6,608
Hajjam (Nai) ..	5,489	2,857	2,632	1,201	657	544	6,690	3,514	3,176
Chakar ...	9,004	4,428	4,576	646	346	300	9 650	4,774	4,876
Kalal ...	1,053	546	507	590	318	272	1,643	864	779
Kahar ...	2,544	1,347	1,197	47	37	10	2,591	1,384	1 207
Kalbari ...	1,815	969	846	179	102	77	1,994	1,071	923
Kir ...	996	502	494	121	63	58	1,117	565	552
Darzi ...	2 044	1,091	953	339	187	152	2,383	1,278	1,105
Chhimpa ...	2,066	1,138	928	86	47	39	2,152	1,185	967
Kharol ...	2,564	1,311	1,253	62	29	33	2 626	1,340	1,286
Lodha ..	1,182	592	590	47	27	20	1,220	619	610
Lakhera ...	620	321	299	126	66	60	746	387	359
Kurmi ...	205	123	82	70	39	31	275	162	113
Others ...	2,829	1,703	1,126	219	122	97	3,048	1.825	1,223
Total ...	43,887	22,956	20,931	6,250	3,397	2,853	50,137	26,353	23.784
(*c*) *Impure Castes* ...									
Regar ...	14,347	7,258	7,089	2,809	1,413	1,396	17,156	8 671	8,485
Balai .	20,183	10,342	9,841	7,259	3,923	3,336	27.442	14,265	13.177
Dhobi . .	1,985	1,032	953	311	165	146	2,296	1,197	1,099
Chamar ...	13,926	7,127	6,799	698	366	332	14.624	7,498	7,131
Mochi . .	1,047	560	487	121	57	64	1,168	617	551
Khatik	2,559	1,342	1,217	369	184	185	2,928	1,526	1,402
Koli ...	2,524	1,375	1,149	85	54	31	2,609	1,429	1,180
Bhangi . .	3,964	2,136	1,828	547	298	249	4,511	2,434	2,077
Dholi ...	4,053	2 107	1,946	1,642	855	787	5,695	2,962	2,733
Aheri ...	2,587	1,373	1,214	126	71	55	2,713	1,444	1,269
Others ...	7,212	3,820	3,392	2,027	1,075	952	9,239	4,895	4,344
Total ...	71,387	38,172	35,915	15,994	8,161	7,533	90,381	46 933	43,448
Aboriginal Tribes ...									
Mer ...	15,764	8.882	6,882	17,182	7,687	9,495	32,946	16,569	16,377
Merat (*Gorat*) .	377	239	138	7,334	4.352	2,982	7,711	4,591	3,120
Rawat (*Barar*) ...	1,636	909	727	18,400	11,170	7,230	20,036	12,079	7,957
Chita (*Hindu*) ..	86	42	44	46	28	18	132	70	62
Bhil ...	4,760	2 102	2,358	1,780	909	880	6,549	3,311	3,238
Mina ...	4.389	2,717	1,672	35	21	14	4,424	2,738	1.686
Total ...	27,012	15,191	11,821	44,786	24,167	20,619	71,708	39,358	32,440
Grand Total of Hindu Castes including Aboriginals)	3,11,862	1,66.812	1,45,050	88.475	48,260	40,215	4,00.337	2,15,072	1,85,265
Mahomedan Tribes ...									
Sheikh ...	21.803	11,598	10,205	2,417	1,313	1,104	24,220	12,911	11,309
Sayad ...	3,902	2,007	1,895	174	116	58	4,076	2,123	1,953
Mogal ...	1,168	628	540	104	48	56	1,272	676	596
Pathan ...	7,571	4 163	3,408	741	456	285	8,312	4,619	3.693
Deswali ...	3,355	1,711	1,644	30	17	13	3,385	1,728	1,657
Mewati ...	266	147	119	66	44	22	332	191	141
Merat (*Kathat*) ...	2,742	1,546	1,196	8,339	5,276	3 063	11,081	6,822	4,259
Chita ...	2,557	1,428	1,129	476	282	194	3,033	1,710	1,323
Kaim Khani ...	554	348	206	80	61	19	634	409	225
Mahomedan Faqir ...	1,156	627	529	112	77	65	1,298	704	594
Others ...	111	62	49	55	44	11	166	106	60
Total ...	45,185	21,265	20,920	12,624	7,734	4,890	57,809	31,999	25,810
Grand Total ...	3,57,047	1,91,077	1,65,970	1,01,099	55,994	45,105	4,58,146	2,47,071	2,11,075

Commissioner's Office,)

FINAL CENSUS FORM, VIII A.

Showing Christians by Race and Sect of the Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.

Race and Sect.		Ajmere.			Merwara.			Total.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Church of England	European British Subjects ...	530	56	595	2	1	3	541	57	598
	Other Europeans or Americans	96	98	194	3	1	4	99	99	198
	Eurasians ...	60	48	108	...	...	...	60	48	108
	Native	19	11	30	...	..	..	19	11	30
	Total ...	714	213	927	5	2	7	719	215	934
Roman Catholics.	European British Subjects ...	151	13	164	..	...	...	151	13	164
	Other Europeans or Americans	52	32	84	...	...	...	52	32	84
	Eurasians ...	29	18	47	...	...	...	29	18	47
	Native ...	118	55	173	...	...	...	118	55	173
	Total ..	350	118	468	..	...	...	350	118	468
Presbyterians.	European British Subjects ...	45	6	51	2	2	4	47	8	55
	Other Europeans or Americans	15	15	30	...	...	...	15	15	30
	Eurasians .	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Native .	113	114	227	166	147	313	309	261	570
	Total ...	207	135	342	168	149	317	375	284	659
Baptists ...	European British Subjects ..	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	3
	Other Europeans or Americans ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Eurasians ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Native ...	7	3	10	..	..	..	7	3	10
	Total ..	10	5	15	...	..		10	5	15
Wesleyans ...	European British Subjects	30	1	31	...	...	...	30	1	31
	Other Europeans or Americans ...	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	3	4
	Eurasians .	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Native ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	.	1	1
	Total ...	31	5	36	...	...	...	31	5	36
Armenians ..	European British Subjects ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Europeans or Americans ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eurasians ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Native ...	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	..	7
	Total ...	7	...	7	..	...	..	7	...	7
Greek Church.	European British Subjects	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Europeans or Americans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eurasians ...	4	4	8	...	...	...	4	4	8
	Native ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	4	4	8	...	...	.	4	4	8
Unspecified ...	European British Subjects ..	15	6	21	...	...	...	15	6	21
	Other Europeans or Americans ..	20	19	39	...	2	2	20	21	41
	Eurasians ..	15	11	26	1	1	2	16	12	28
	Native .	4	4	8	...	...	...	4	4	8
	Total ...	54	40	94	1	3	4	55	43	98
Total ...	European British Subjects ...	782	83	865	4	3	7	786	86	872
	Other Europeans or Americans ...	184	168	352	3	3	6	187	171	358
	Eurasians ...	113	81	194	1	1	2	114	82	196
	Native ...	298	188	486	166	147	313	464	335	799
	Grand Total ...	1,377	520	1,897	174	154	328	1,551	674	2,225

Commissioner's Office,
The 16th August, 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner,
Ajmere-Merwara.

FINAL CENSUS FORM, IX.—IMPERIAL.

Statement showing the distribution of the Population of the Ajmere-Merwara Division, according to Languages, Census 1881.

	Ajmere.			Merwara.			Total.		
ASIATIC.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females	Both Sexes	Males.	Females	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Within the Indian Empire.									
Bengali ..	251	162	89	4	4	..	255	166	89
Burmese ..		...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Gujrati ...	188	129	59	48	48	..	236	177	59
Hindi ..	3,36,688	1,77,621	1,59,067	98,857	54,387	44,470	4,35,545	2,32,008	2,03,537
Hindustani ..	16,339	10,808	5,531	2,348	1,613	735	18 687	12,421	6,266
Marhathi ...	2,035	1,290	745	55	35	20	2,090	1,325	765
Panjabi ..	1,659	1,001	658	86	61	25	1,745	1,062	683
Pashtu ...	...	...	...	11	11	...	11	11	...
Sindhi ..	10	10	...	3	3	..	13	13	...
Tamil. ..	1	...	1	...	..	..	1	...	1
Telegu ...	8	5	3	...	..		8	5	3
Total.	3,57,179	1,91,026	1,66,153	1,01,413	56,162	45,251	4,58,592	2,47,188	2,11,404
Outside the Indian Empire.									
Arabic ...	16	12	4	...	...	...	16	12	4
Armenian ..	1	1	...	...	...	.	1	1	...
Cabuli ..	122	108	14	...	...	...	122	108	14
Cashmiri /	29	18	11	...	...	...	29	18	11
Hebrew ...	4	2	2	...	...	...	4	2	2
Nepalese ..	18	14	4	...	..	...	18	14	4
Persian ..	11	3	8	1	1		12	4	8
Total..	201	158	43	1	1	...	202	159	43
TOTAL ASIATIC	3,57,380	1,91,184	1,66,196	1,01,414	56,163	45,251	4,58,794	2,47,347	2,11,447
NON-ASIATIC.									
English ...	1,354	1,049	305	20	12	8	1,374	1,061	313
French ..	3	2	1	...	...	...	3	2	1
German ...	4	3	1	...	...	...	4	3	1
Greek ..	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1
Italian ..	2	2	...	..	...	..	2	2	...
Portuguese ...	35	29	6	...	...	..	35	29	6
Total	1,400	1,086	314	20	12	8	1,420	1,098	322
Unspecified.	508	399	109	..	..	..	508	399	109
Grand Total	3,59,288	1,92,669	1,66,619	1,01,434	56,175	45,259	4,60,722	2,48,844	2,11,878

Ajmere Commissionership,
The 16th August, 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner, Ajmere.

FINAL CENSUS FORM, X.—IMPERIAL.

atement showing the Distribution of the Population of he Ajmere-Merwara Division, according to Birth-place. Census 1881.

Where born.			Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
1			2	3	4
the Indian Empire.	Within the Province.	Ajmere District ...	2,69,634	1,51,002	1,18,632
		Merwara ,, ...	73,956	42,778	31,178
			3,43,590	1,93,780	1,49,810
	In other Provinces.	Assam	1	1	...
		Bengal Presidency ...	330	203	127
		Bombay ,, ...	483	328	155
		Do. Feudatory States...	225	159	66
		Bundelkhand ...	42	27	15
		Burmah (British) ...	6	1	5
		Central Provinces ...	148	88	60
		Gwalior	638	336	302
		Kochin	27	20	7
		Madras	88	45	43
		Malwa	454	234	220
		Nizam's Dominion ...	1,134	805	329
		North-Western Provinces	9,485	6,700	2,785
		Oudh	802	581	221
		Panjab	2,339	1,595	744
		Rajputana	99,762	42,932	56,830
			1,15,964	54,055	61,909
	Outside the Indian Empire.	Afghanistan	106	91	15
		Arabia	24	13	11
		Cashmere	25	22	3
		Ceylon	1	1	...
		Nepal	17	15	2
		Turkey in Asia	5	4	1
			178	146	32
de Asia ...		Africa	4	4	...
		America	9	3	6
		Australia	3	3	...
		Bay of Biscay	1	1	...
		Belgium	1	...	1
		France	4	2	2
		Germany	6	4	2
		Great Britain and Ireland ...	872	786	86
		Italy	3	3	...
		Portugal	8	8	...
			911	814	97
		Unspecified ...	79	49	30
		Grand Total ...	4,60,722	2,48,844	2,11,878

ERE COMMISSIONERSHIP:
16th August, 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner, Ajmere—Merwara.

FINAL CENSUS FORM.—X A.

Birth-Place of European British Subjects.

Province or District	Total E, B subjects.		England.		Scotland		Ireland.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
AJMERE	782	83	621	62	47	7	114	14
MERWARA	4	3	2	2	·2	1	..	...
TOTAL	786	86	623	64	49	8	114	14

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 16th August 1881.

LESLIE, S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner,
Ajmere-Merwara.

FINAL CENSUS FORM XI.—IMPERIAL.

Statement showing the Distribution of the People according to Birth-place, by Districts within the Province; and outside the Province, according to Province or Country, Census 1881.

Province or District.	*Ajmere.*			*Merwara.*		
	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Within the Province.						
Ajmere ...	2,63,976	1,48,189	1,15,787	5,658	2,813	2,845
Merwara ...	2,063	1,056	1,007	71,893	41,722	30,171
Total ...	2,66,039	1,49,245	1,16,794	77,551	44,535	33,016
India.						
Assam ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Bengal Presidency ...	321	196	125	9	7	2
Bombay do. ...	423	270	153	60	58	2
Do. Feudatory States,	225	159	66	...	...	...
Bundelkhand ...	38	24	14	4	3	1
Burmah (British) ...	5	1	4	1	...	1
Central Provinces ...	147	87	60	1	1	...
Gwalior ...	579	306	273	59	30	29
Kochin ...	27	20	7	...	...	...
Madras ...	87	44	43	1	1	...
Malwa ...	287	153	134	167	81	86
Nizam's Dominion ...	1,086	777	309	48	28	20
N. W. Provinces ...	8,585	5,989	2,596	900	711	189
Oudh ...	696	502	194	106	79	27
Panjab ...	2,133	1,453	680	206	142	64
Rajputana ...	77,479	32,461	45,018	22,283	10,471	11,812
Total ...	92,119	42,443	49,676	23,845	11,612	12,233
Asia outside India.						
Afghanistan ...	93	78	15	13	13	...
Arabia ...	24	13	11	...	...	...
Cashmere ...	23	20	3	2	2	...
Ceylon ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Nepal ...	15	13	2	2	2	...
Turkey in Asia ...	5	4	1	...	...	...
Total ...	161	129	32	17	17	...
Outside Asia.						
Africa ...	4	4	...	...	...	...
America ...	9	3	6	..	...	...
Australia ...	3	3	..	...	...	...
Bay of Biscay ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Belgium ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
France ...	4	2	2	...	...	...
Germany ...	5	3	2	1	1	...
Great Britain and Ireland,	865	782	83	7	4	3
Italy ...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Portugal ...	8	8	...	...	...	...
Total ...	903	809	94	8	5	3
Unspecified ...	66	43	23	13	6	7
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,59,288	1,92,669	1,66,619	1,01,434	56,175	45,259

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 16th August, 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner,
Ajmere-Merwara.

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.

Statement showing the Distribution of Male population according to Occupation, Ajmere-Merwara Division Census 1881.

Occupation.	AJMERE.			MERWARA.			TOTAL.		
	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
CLASS I.									
ORDER 1. PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE GENERAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY									
Sub Order 2 Officers of Local Government.									
Civil Officers	17	4	21	3	4	7	20	8	28
Public works Officers	16	1	17	.....	.....	.....	16	1	17
Goverment Clerks	84	17	101	9	12	21	93	29	122
Menial Servants (Government)	381	88	469	23	52	75	404	140	544
Total	498	110	608	35	68	103	533	178	711
POLICE.									
Police Officers	7	9	16	1	14	15	8	23	31
Head Constables	25	8	33	4	21	25	29	29	58
Constables	303	121	424	61	108	169	364	229	593
Rural Police	252	500	752	14	32	46	266	532	798
Total	567	638	1,225	80	175	255	667	813	1,480
MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT FUNDS.									
Octroi Collectors	5	.....	5	1	.....	1	6	.....	6
Conservancy Officials	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Clerks	17	.....	17	10	.....	10	27	.....	27
Other menial servants	111	1	112	2	3	5	113	4	117
Total	135	1	136	14	3	17	149	4	153
OFFICERS OF LAW COURTS									
Sheriffs	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Process servers	95	15	110	9	2	11	104	17	121
Clerk of Court	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total	99	15	114	10	2	12	109	17	126
PRISON OFFICERS.									
Jail Officers	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Clerks	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Turnkey	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Jamadars	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Burkundazes	29	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	29
Total	34	.....	34	1	.....	1	35	.....	35
Total of Order 1	1,353	764	2,117	140	248	388	1,493	1,012	2,505

Statement showing the Distribution of Male population according to Occupation, Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881—Contd

Occupation.	Ajmere			Merwara			Total		
	Towns	Villages	Total	Towns	Villages	Total.	Towns	Villages	Total
Order 2.—Persons engaged in the defence of the Country									
Army Officers Effective									
Generals	1		1				1		1
Colonels	1	5	6				1	5	6
Majors	12	2	14				12	2	14
Captains	9	2	11				9	2	11
Lieutenants	14	1	15				14	1	15
Brigade Majors	2		2				2		2
Pay Master	1		1				1		1
Quarter Masters	3		3				3		3
Chaplains to the Forces		1	1					1	1
Surgeons and Surgeon Major	5		5				5		5
Apothecary	2		2				2		2
Barrack Masters	2	1	3				2	1	3
Military Store keepers	2		2				2		2
Serjeants Major	1		1				1		1
Serjeants	40		40				40		40
Barrack Serjeants	2	1	3				2	1	3
Hospital Servants	2		2				2		2
Native Army									
Officer Commanding Merwara Corps	1		1				1		1
Ressaldars	1	2	3				1	2	3
Duffadars		16	16					16	16
Sowars	1	73	74				1	73	74
Subadars	11	7	18	1	2	3	12	9	21
Jemadars	15	7	22		2	2	15	9	24
Havildars Major	2		2				2		2
Havildars	65	38	103	6	12	18	71	50	121
Naicks	50	32	82	5	8	13	55	40	95
Trumpeters, Drummers	40	12	52				40	12	52
Farriers	1		1				1		1
Sepoys	1,031	557	1,588	120	259	379	1,151	816	1,967
Recruits	20		20	1		1	21		21
Lance Naicks	11		11	1		1	12		12
Bhistees and Lascars	15		15				15		15
Clerks	3		3				3		3
Soldiers European.									
Hospital Serjeants	1		1				1		1
Corporals	36		36				36		36
Orderly Room Clerks	2		2				2		2
Master of the Band	1		1				1		1
Trumpet, Drum, Fife, Bugle and Pipe Majors	14		14				14		14
Privates	434		434				434		434
Gunners	60		60				60		60
Bombardiers	11		11				11		11
Shoeing Smith	1		1				1		1
Drivers Artillery	42		42				42		42
Color makers	2		2				2		2
Commissariat Department.									
Inspector Commissariat Department	5		5				5		5
Contractor of Camels	14		14				14		14
Camel drivers	48		48				48		48
Cooking establishment	12		12				12		12
Commissariat Servants	17		17				17		17
Total	2,066	757	2,823	134	283	417	2,200	1,040	3,240
Total of Order 2	2,066	757	2,823	134	283	417	2,200	1,040	3,240

Statement showing the Distribution of Male population according to Occupation, Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881—Contd.

Occupation	AJMERE			MERWARA			TOTAL.		
	Towns.	Villages.	Total	Towns	Villages	Total.	Towns	Villages.	Total.
ORDER 3.—PERSONS IN THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS OR IN LITERATURE, ART AND SCIENCE (WITH THEIR IMMEDIATE SUBORDINATES)									
Sub Order 1.—Clergyman, Ministers and other Religious Persons,									
Roman Catholic Priest	1	. .	1	. ..	... ..		1	. .	1
Missionaries and other ministers	5	1	6	1	... ..	1	6	1	7
			1				1		1
Itinerant Preacher	1								
Caretakers of Cemetry	2	.	2	.....	. . .	.. ..	2	..	2
PRIESTS OF OTHER RELIGIOUS BODIES.									
Khadims (Priests) of the Dargah of Khwaja Sahib	92	4	96	.	...	. . .	92	4	96
Servitors of ditto ditto ...	59	.	59	.. ..		... .	59	.. .	59
Priests (Hindu)	24	90	114	5	28	33	29	118	147
Mahants, Poojaries	85	403	488	27	28	55	112	431	543
Reciters of religious books ...	2	16	18	2	. . .	2	4	16	20
Temple or Ghat Priests	2	116	118	..	. ..	. ....	2	116	118
Kazies	1	1	2	..		.... .	1	1	2
Prayer Reciters (Imams)	5	2	7	.	.	... .	5	2	7
Reciters of call to Prayers (Muazzans)	24		24		... .	.....	24	. ...	24
Total of Sub-Order 1	303	663	966	35	56	91	338	719	1057
Sub Order 2.—Lawyers, &c									
Pleaders, Mukhtars, (Attorneys)	26		26	..		.. .	26	.....	26
Deed and Petition writers	61	7	68	6	2	8	67	9	76
Stamp Vendors	6	3	9	3	1	4	9	4	13
Total of Sub-Order 2	93	10	103	9	3	12	102	13	115
Sub-Order 3.—Physicians, Surgeons and Druggists									
Assistant Surgeons	1	...	1	....		. .	1	.....	1
Native Doctors	16	2	18	. ..	2	2	16	4	20
Medical Practitioners	2	3	5	..	.	. .	2	3	5
Apprentice (Hospitals)	4	... .	4	...	... .	. .	4	. .	4
Vaccinators	1	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	6
Bleeders, Leech appliers, Ear cleaners	8	. .	8	.....		...	8	.	8
Bards, Hakims	46	21	67	4	.. ..	4	50	21	71
Barber Surgeons	8	9	17	..	. ..	.....	8	9	17
SUBORDINATE MEDICAL SERVICE.									
Compounders, Dressers, Cuppers	24	2	26	6	. . .	6	30	2	32
Total of Sub-Order 3	110	39	149	12	3	15	122	42	164
Sub-Order 4.—Authors and Literary Persons.									
Writers (not Government)	9	. ..	9	.....	.....	. ....	9	. . .	9
Moulvies	59	23	82	.....	.....	. .	59	23	82
Pandits	71	.. .	71	19	43	62	90	43	133
Total Sub-Order 4	139	23	162	19	43	62	158	66	224

Statement showing the Distribution of Male population according to Occupation, Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881—Contd.

Occupations.	AJMERE.			MERWARA.			TOTALS.		
	Towns.	Villages.	Totals.	Towns.	Villages.	Totals.	Towns.	Villages.	Totals.
ORDER 3.—PERSONS IN THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS OR IN LITERATURE, ART AND SCIENCE WITH THEIR IMMEDIATE SUBORDINATES)—*Continued.*									
Sub-Orders 5.—Artists.									
Painters	21	7	28	.....	.....	.....	21	7	28
Engravers	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total of Sub-Order 5... ...	22	7	29	.....	.....	.....	22	7	29
Sub-Order 6.—Musicians.									
Singers	54	132	186	14	67	81	68	199	267
Musicians	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10
Players on Harp, Guitars, &c. ...	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Players on Fiddle	23	.....	23	3	.....	3	26	.....	26
Drummers (not in the Army) ...	78	833	911	19	212	231	97	1,045	1142
Trumpeters (not in the Army) ...	1	132	133	4	34	38	5	166	171
Sub-Order 6... ...	159	1,107	1,266	40	313	353	199	1,420	1,619
Sub-Order 7—Actors.									
Actors	.....	24	24	8	6	14	8	30	38
Rope-dancers	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Acrobats	.....	64	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	64
Showmen	2	7	9	.....	.....	.....	2	7	9
Cricket-Ball Players	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Total of Sub-Order 7... ...	6	97	103	8	6	14	14	103	117
Sub-Order 8—Teachers									
Educational Officers (Government) ...	5	.....	5	1	.....	1	6	.....	6
Teachers (Government) ...	24	71	95	.....	.....	.....	24	71	95
„ (not Government)	53	7	60	15	.....	15	68	7	75
Monitors	.....	3	3	.....	3	3	.....	6	6
Total of Sub-Order 8	82	81	163	16	3	19	98	84	182
Sub-Order 9—Scientific Persons.									
Astrologers...	8	12	20	8	15	23	16	27	43
Total of Sub-Order 9 ...	8	12	20	8	15	23	16	27	43
Total of Order 3... ...	922	2,039	2,961	147	442	589	1,069	2,481	3,550
Total of Class 1... ...	4,341	3,560	7,901	421	973	1,394	4,762	4,533	9,295
CLASS II.									
ORDER 4.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN ENTERTAINING AND PERFORMING PERSONAL OFFICES FOR MEN.									
Sub-Order 1—Engaged in Boarding & Lodging.									
Lodging and Boarding House Keeper ...	149	.....	149	.....	.....	.....	149	.....	149
Total of Sub-Order 1	149	.....	149	.....	.....	.....	149	.....	149

Statement showing the Distribution of Male population according to Occupation, Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881–Contd.

Occupations.	AJMERE.			MERWARA.			TOTAL.		
	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
ORDER 4.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN ENTERTAINING AND PERFORMING PERSONAL OFFICES FOR M...N.—*Continued.*									
Sub-Order 2—*Attendants (Domestic Servants, &c.)*									
Domestic Servants (General)	330	46	376	.....	.....	.....	330	46	376
House Stewards	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9
Butlers or Khansamas...	94	3	97	11	1	12	105	4	109
Footmen (Khidmutgars)	632	512	1,144	74	18	92	706	530	1,236
Bearers	98	4	102	2	1	3	100	5	105
General Servants	12	190	202	39	45	84	51	235	286
Porters (Durbans)	3	64	67	.....	.....	.....	3	64	67
Cooks	498	49	547	63	8	71	561	57	618
Water-bearers (Bhisties)	417	21	438	24	10	34	441	31	472
Coachmen	30	3	33	1	.....	1	31	3	34
Grooms	460	266	726	11	12	23	471	278	749
Gardeners	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	3	3
Menial Servants	43	13	56	.....	4	4	43	17	60
Sepahees	85	202	287	.....	.....	.....	85	202	287
Servants, not specified	172	578	750	...	17	17	172	595	767
Total of Sub-Order 2... ...	2,874	1,961	4,835	225	118	343	3,099	2,079	5,178
Total of Order 4.	3,023	1,961	4,984	225	118	343	3,248	2,079	5,327
Total of Class II ...	3,023	1,961	4,984	225	118	343	3,248	2,079	5,327
CLASS III.									
ORDER 5.—PERSONS WHO BUY OR SELL, KEEP OR LEND MONEY, HOUSES AND GOODS OF VARIOUS KINDS.									
Sub-Order 1.—*Mercantile men.*									
General Merchants	19	.....	19	3	1	4	22	1	23
Grocers (Punsari)	125	21	146	61	1	62	186	22	208
Iron Merchants	29	.....	29	1	.....	1	30	.....	30
Leather Merchants	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Wool „	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Metal „	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	10	.....	10
Cotton „	7	38	45	31	.....	31	38	38	76
Cloth „	336	220	556	141	17	158	477	237	714
Indigo „	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Bankers	45	1	46	14	.....	14	59	1	60
BROKER, AGENT FACTOR.									
Brokers (General)	97	5	102	41	3	44	138	8	146
Hundi brokers	27	.....	27	4	.....	4	31	.....	31
Commission Agents (brokers)	34	9	43	48	.....	48	82	9	91
Phatka (wager) brokers ...	23	4	27	112	.....	112	135	4	139
Auctioneers	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Accountants	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Treasurers, Cashiers, Potadars	25	2	27	6	1	7	31	3	34
Bankers Mooneebs	64	.....	64	4	.....	4	68	.....	68
„ Clerks	220	123	343	248	13	261	468	136	604
Money lenders	143	1,316	1,459	94	345	439	237	1,661	1,898
„ changers	144	9	153	52	.....	52	196	9	205
Total of Sub-Order 1 ...	1,346	1,754	3,100	873	381	1,254	2,219	2,135	4,354

Statement showing the Distribution of Male population according to Occupation, Ajmere-Merwara Division Census 1881—Contd.

Occupation.	Ajmere.			Merwara.			Total.		
	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
Order 5.—Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend Money, Houses, and Goods of various kinds.—*Continued.*									
Sub-Order 2.—Other General dealers.									
Shop-keepers general	832	3,141	3,973	337	716	1,053	1,169	3,857	5,026
„ servants	223	.....	223	40	.....	40	263	.....	263
Fruit sellers	159	9	168	14	.....	14	173	9	182
Flower „	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22
Green grocers ...	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Pedlars	93	59	152	23	6	29	116	65	181
Tradesmen	77	508	585	.....	.....	.....	77	508	585
Total of Sub-Order 2 ...	1,406	3,725	5,131	414	722	1,136	1,820	4,447	6,267
Total of Order 5 ...	2,752	5,479	8,231	1,287	1,103	2,390	4,039	6,582	10,621
Order 6.—Persons engaged in the conveyance of Men Animals, Goods and Messages.									
Sub-Order 1.—Carriers on Railways.									
Engine Drivers	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18
Engine Workers	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Railway Officers	20	.....	20	4	.....	4	24	.....	24
„ Clerks	319	.....	319	10	.....	10	329	.....	329
Pay Masters	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Station Masters	3	.....	3	2	3	5	5	3	8
Guards	28	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	28
Signalmen	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Engine Cleaners	28	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	28
Carriage Examiners	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Pointsmen	21	14	35	3	1	4	24	15	39
Engine Turners	44	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	44
Gate keepers	23	3	26	1	27	28	24	30	54
Shunters	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Firemen	36	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	36
Khullasees	81	32	113	11	8	19	92	40	132
Menials	108	24	132	8	91	99	116	115	231
Trolleymen	37	5	42	15	3	18	52	8	60
Plate Layers	70	7	77	.....	.....	.....	70	7	77
Signallers	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Total of Sub-Order 1...	860	85	945	55	133	188	915	218	1,133
Sub-Order 2.—Carriers on Roods, Coach, Cab owners.									
Camel drivers	197	93	290	105	36	141	302	129	431
Pack carriers on Ponies	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
„ Bullocks and Buffaloes ...	85	433	518	9	80	89	94	513	607
„ Donkeys	47	215	262	7	57	64	54	272	326
Palkee bearers	155	12	167	.....	4	4	155	16	171
Ekka drivers	33	4	37	.....	.....	.....	33	4	37
Buggie drivers and owners	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Camel cart drivers and owners	49	3	52	2	.....	2	51	3	54
Cartmen	318	584	902	198	44	242	516	628	1,144
Load Carriers	295	.....	295	196	.....	196	491	.....	491
Total of Sub-Order 2	1,188	1,344	2,532	517	221	738	1,705	1,565	3,270

Statement showing the Distribution of Male population according to Occupation, Ajmere-Merwara Division Census 1881.

Occupation.	Ajmere.			Merwara.			Total.		
	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
Order 6. Persons engaged in the conveyance of Men, Animals, Goods and Messages.—*Continued.*									
Sub-Order 3.—Engaged in Storage.									
Corn Weighers	19	36	55	45	1	46	64	37	101
Cotton Packer and Pressers	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5	.....	5
Opium Packers	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Total of Sub-Order 3 ...	19	36	55	52	1	53	71	37	108
Sub-Order 4.—Messengers and Porters.									
Courier and Guides	27	31	58	1	4	5	28	35	63
Watchmen, private, not Government ...	5	23	28	.....	.....	.....	5	23	28
Porters	35	22	57	.....	.....	.....	35	22	57
Total of Sub-Order 4 ...	67	76	143	1	4	5	68	80	148
Total of Order 6	2,134	1,541	3,675	625	359	984	2,759	1,900	4,659
Total of Class III. ...	4,886	7,020	11,906	1,912	1,462	3,374	6,798	8,482	15,280
CLASS IV.									
Order 7.—Persons possessing or working the Land and engaged in growing Grain, Fruits, Grasses and other Products.									
Sub-Order 1.—Agriculturists.									
Rent Free Holders	283	2,661	2,944	2	54	56	285	2,715	3,000
Land Proprietors	525	12,153	12,678	198	15,733	15,931	723	27,886	28,609
Cultivators	1,122	36,356	37,478	328	7,216	7,544	1,450	43,572	45,022
Ploughmen	125	2,831	2,956	65	724	789	190	3,555	3,745
Shepherds	153	1,478	1,641	5	93	98	158	1,571	1,729
Labourers	251	3,422	3,673	8	312	320	259	3,734	3,993
Herdsmen	93	5,704	5,797	19	1,190	1,209	112	6,894	7,006
Bhumias	.....	743	743	.....	.....	.....	.....	743	743
Village petty Officials	15	462	477	.....	15	15	15	477	492
Other Cultivators	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11
Total of Sub-Order 1 ...	2,567	65,821	68,388	625	25,337	25,962	3,192	91,158	94,350
Sub-Order 2.—Arboriculturists.									
Forest Officers	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
„ Rangers	4	9	13	.....	1	1	4	10	14
„ Jemadars	1	.....	1	.....	4	4	1	4	5
„ Guards	.....	31	31	.....	21	21	.....	52	52
Bhisties	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Total	6	44	50	1	26	27	7	70	77
Horticulturists.									
Garden Labourers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Gardeners	176	67	243	16	.....	16	192	67	259
Total ...	176	67	243	17	.....	17	193	67	260
Total of Sub-Order 2 ...	182	111	293	18	26	44	200	137	337
Total of Order 7 ...	2,749	65,932	68,681	643	25,363	26,006	3,392	91,295	94,687

Statement showing the Distribution of Male population according to Occupation, Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881–Contd.

Occupation.	Ajmere.			Merwara.			Total.		
	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
Order 8.—Persons engaged about Animals.									
Horse Proprietors, Breeders and Dealers...	21	1	22	1	... ..	1	22	1	23
„ Keepers	.....	2	2	... ..	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Farriers	19	1	20	1	.....	1	20	1	21
Cattle and Sheep Dealers	.....	.....	.....	2	19	21	2	19	21
Salesmen	104	105	209	.....	.....	.....	104	105	209
Fishermen	12	1	13	.....	.....	.....	12	1	13
Bird Catchers	4	.....	4	2	.....	2	6	.....	6
Donkey-dealers, Keepers, Drivers ...	15	60	75	.....	.....	.....	15	60	75
Duck, Goose Feeders	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	... ..	1
Live Poultry keepers	.....	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	19
Riding Masters Horse breakers	8	13	21	.....	.....	.....	8	13	21
Elephant Drivers	.....	5	5	.....	1	1	.. ...	6	6
Camel-Drivers	12	2	14	.....	.....	... ..	12	2	14
Salootry (Veterinary Surgeon)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1
Camel Graziers	4	73	77	3	13	16	7	86	93
Total of Order 8... ...	201	282	483	9	33	42	210	315	525
Total of Class IV... ...	2,950	66,214	69,164	652	25,396	26,048	3,602	91,610	95,212
Class V.									
Order 9.—Persons engaged in Art, and Mechanic, Productions.									
Sub-Order 1.—Workers in Books.									
Book Sellers	11	1	12	2	6	8	13	7	20
Book Binders	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Printers	11	.. ...	11	1	.....	1	12	... .	12
Proprietors of Presses...	1	.. .	1	.....	.....	... ..	1	.... .	1
Editors	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	... ..	2
Compositors	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13
Distributors	5	.... .	5	.....	.....	.....	5	... .	5
Manager	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Colporteaurs	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Copyists	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Total of Sub-Order 1... ...	62	1	63	3	6	9	65	7	72
Sub-Order 2.—Workers in Designs.									
Draughtsmen (not Engineers)	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Total of Sub-Order 2... ...	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Sub-Order 3.—Watch and Clock Makers.									
Watch Makers	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15
Total of Sub-Order 3... ...	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15
Sub-Order 4.—Workers in Arms and Ammunitions									
Gun Manufacturers and Sellers... ...	1	9	10	.....	.....	. ....	1	9	10
Gun Powder Makers	1	4	5	. . .	.....	.....	1	4	5
Sword Blade Polishers	7	35	42	.....	3	3	7	38	45
Firwork-Makers	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Gun Powder Seller, Vendor (Licensed) ...	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Total of Sub-Order 4	18	56	74	.....	3	3	18	59	77

Statement showing the Distribution of Male population according to Occupation, Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881-Contd

Occupation	Ajmere			Merwara.			Total		
	Towns	Villages	Total	Towns	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages	Total.
Order 9 Persons engaged in Art, and Mechanic, Productions Concluded									
Sub Order 5 — Workers in Machines and Tools									
Laborers on Cotton presses	67	.	67	161	. ....	161	228	.	228
Rajputana Malwa Railway Workshops									
Engineers and Sub-Engineers . .	22	1	23	... .	...		22	1	23
Engine fitters . .	3	.	3			. ..	3	...	3
Fitters	222	.	222		. .	. ..	222	...	222
Mistrees	8	.....	8	.	. . ..	. ..	8	.	8
Moulders . .	93	...	93	...	. .	.	93	..	93
Draftsmen . . .	1	. ..	1		.	. .	1	.. ...	1
Jemadars	16	..	16	.. ...	....	. ....	16	..	16
Water keepers	21	15	36	..	.. .	...	21	15	36
Foremen, ...	3	..	3	.. .	. .	...	3	. ..	3
Boiler makers . . .	20	. ..	20	..	. .	. ....	20	. .	20
Painters . .	5	.... .	5	....	. .	. .	5	.	5
Hammer men	15	. . .	15	..	... ..	.... .	15	.	15
Copper smiths . .	4	. ..	4	... .	.	. ....	4	... .	4
Iron ,,	2	..	2	... .	.....	....	2	. .	2
Compounders . .	3	.....	3	....	.....	.	3	... ..	3
Locomotive Foremen .	1		1	. .	.. ..	. .. .	1	.....	1
,, Store keepers ..	4	.	4	.	... .	... ..	4	. . ..	4
Lampmen . .	5	... .	5		. ..	....	5	... ..	5
Messengers	2	. . .	2	.	. .	.. ...	2	.... .	2
Engine Smith	1	.....	1		.. .	.....	1	.	1
Engineers Draughtsmen . ..	13	... .	13	. .	.....	.....	13	... ..	13
Engineer's Clerks	7	....	7	.	..	.....	7	.....	7
Turners, Fitters . . .	7	.... .	7	. . .	....	.....	7	.... .	7
Mill-Wright Foremen ...	1	. .	1		.... .	... ..	1	.. .	1
Sub Store-keeper	1	... .	1	. . .	. . .	... .	1	... .	1
Railway work shop servants (undefined) .	159	.. ...	159		. ...	...	159	. . ..	159
Total of Sub-Order 5 .	706	16	722	161	.	161	867	16	883
Sub-Order 6 — Workers in Harness									
Saddlers	26	4	30	.. .	... .	.....	26	4	30
Total of Sub-Order 6	26	4	30		. ...		26	4	30
Sub Order 7 — Workers in Houses and Buildings									
Architects	6	8	14	.	.....	. ....	6	8	14
Masons . .	771	480	1,251	127	33	160	898	513	1,411
Overseers and Sub overseers	11	2	13	3	2	5	14	4	18
Carpenters ...	... .	....	. .. .	70	122	192	70	122	192
Plasterers	. .	1	1	... ..	...	.		1	1
Contractors . . .	49	19	68		3	3	49	22	71
Total of Sub-Order 7 .	837	510	1,347	200	160	360	1,037	670	1,707
Sub Order 8 — In Chemicals									
Soap makers .	29	.	29	... .	. . .	... .	29	... .	29
Color ,, ...	58	.	58	.	. ..	. .	58	... .	58
Ink manufacturers	.	1	1	.		.. ..	.....	1	1
Dyers	490	835	1,325	76	18	94	566	353	1,419
Total of Sub-Order 8 . .	577	836	1,413	76	18	94	653	854	1,507
Total of Order 9	2,243	1,423	3,666	440	187	627	2,683	1,610	4,293

Statement showing the Distribution of Male population according to Occupation, Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881—Contd.

Occupation.	Ajmere.			Merwara.			Total.		
	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
Order 10.—Persons working and dealing in the Textile Fabrics and in Dress.									
Sub-Order 1.—Workers in Wool.									
Woollen-cloth manufacturers	.....	25	25	4	.....	4	4	25	29
Blanket sellers	159	72	231	.....	.....	.....	159	72	231
Shawl „	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Wool spinners	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Total of Sub-Order 1	163	97	260	4	.....	4	167	97	264
Sub-Order 2.—Workers in Cotton and Flax.									
Weavers	432	2,439	2,871	177	294	471	609	2,733	3,342
Cotton spinners	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
„ sizers	90	246	343	30	11	41	120	257	377
Cloth dyers	25	29	54	83	.....	8	108	29	137
Tape and Dori manufacturers	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Charkhee (machine for separating cotton from seeds) turners	13	103	116	350	.....	370	363	103	466
Total of Sub-Order 2	574	2,824	3,398	640	305	945	1,214	3,129	4,343
Sub-Order 3.—Workers and dealers in Silk and mixed materials.									
Silkmen (Patwas)	24	11	35	3	.....	3	27	11	38
Fancy goods dealers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Trimming (Gukkanwala)	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Nechas (Hooka-pipe) binders	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Total of Sub-Order 3	42	11	53	4	.....	4	46	11	57
Sub-Order 4.—Workers in Dress.									
Tailors	537	415	952	98	82	180	635	497	1,132
Barbers	376	946	1,322	80	144	224	456	1,090	1,546
Capmakers and Cap dealers or Hatters	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Shoemakers	291	442	733	107	270	377	398	712	1,110
Footmakers	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Washermen	239	253	492	33	44	77	265	306	571
Girth makers	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Embroiderers	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Skin dealers	90	.....	90	2	.....	2	92	.....	92
Jandani (Portuguese) make	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Total of Sub-Order 4	1,537	2,074	3,610	320	540	860	1,857	2,614	4,470
Sub-Order 5.—Workers in Hemp and other Fabrics.									
Matmakers and others	12	6	18	.....	.....	.....	12	6	18
Rope, string, makers	29	12	41	2	.....	2	31	12	43
Total of Sub-Order 5	41	18	59	2	.....	2	43	18	61
Total of Order 10	2,357	5,023	7,380	970	845	1,815	3,327	5,868	9,195

Statement showing the Distribution of Male population according to Occupation, Ajmere-Merwara Division Census 1881—Contd.

Occupations	AJMERE.			MERWARA.			TOTAL.		
	Towns.	Villages	Total.	Towns.	Villages	Total.	Towns	Villages	Total
Order 11.—Persons working and dealing in Food and Drink.									
Sub-Order 1.—Workers in Animal Food.									
Milk sellers ..	179	47	226	7	..	7	186	47	233
Butcher, meat salesmen ..	199	64	263	25	14	39	224	78	302
Poulterers ...	19	3	22	1	...	1	20	3	23
Ghee dealers	1	..	1	.....	... ..	...	1	... ..	1
Butter and Ghee sellers ..	26	103	129	.	.. ...	...	26	103	129
Total of Sub-Order 1 ..	424	217	641	33	14	47	457	231	688
Sub-Order 2.—Workers in Vegetable Food	108	21	129	59	.....	58	166	21	187
Grain sellers	.	..	....	1	.....	1	1	.. ..	1
Baker-	276	137	413	67	2	69	343	139	482
Confectioners	55	56	111	6	1	6	60	57	117
Grain parchers	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Corn millers	27	103	130	2	.....	2	29	103	132
Ghee sellers	59	18	77	5	.....	5	64	18	82
Pan, (betel) sellers	84	20	104	70	.....	70	154	20	174
Sugar sellers, makers	23	14	37	1	.....	1	24	14	38
Loaf, biscuit, sellers	68	20	88	7	.....	7	75	20	95
Vegetable Sellers									
Total of Sub-Order 2 ...	701	—389	1,090	216	3	219	917	392	1,309
Sub-Order 3.—Workers in Drink and Stimulants.									
Wine and spirit merchants	4	...	4	.....	.....	....	4	... ..	4
Country spirit licensed vendors	19	141	159	15	43	58	83	184	217
Vinegar makers .	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Perfumers	45	... .	45	6	... .	6	51	.....	51
Bhung and Ganja sellers	4	2	6	.....	.....	....	4	2	6
Chundu sellers	16	.. .	16	2	.....	2	18	.. .	18
Tobacco sellers	124	34	158	21	9	33	145	43	191
Coffee sellers	3	.. ..	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Soda Water makers	1	.. ..	1	... ..	.. ...	.....	1	.....	1
Opium sellers ...	...	.. ..	..	5	... .	5	5	.....	5
Total of Sub-Order 3 ..	220	177	396	52	52	104	271	229	500
Total of Order 11	1,441	783	2,127	301	69	370	1,645	852	2,497
Order 12.—Persons working and dealing in Animal Substances									
Sub-Order 1. Workers in Grease, Gut, Bone Horn, and Ivory.									
Comb makers . . .	..	59	59	7	.....	7	7	59	66
Ivory bangle makers	7	11	18	.....	.. ...	.....	7	11	18
Total of Sub-Order 1 ...	7	70	77	7	.. ..	7	14	71	81
Sub-Order 2.—Workers in Skins and Feathers.									
Tanners ..	88	226	314	6	55	61	94	281	375
Leather workers .	29	1,700	1,729	7	136	143	36	1,836	1,872
Shoe menders	65	22	87	75	36	111	140	58	198
Skin sellers .	58	46	104	.	.. .	.. .	58	46	104
Total of Sub-Order 2	240	1,994	2,234	88	227	315	328	2,221	2,549
Total of Order 12 .	247	2,064	2,311	95	227	322	342	2,291	2,633

Statement showing the Distribution of Male population according to Occupation, Ajmere Merwara Division Census 1881—Contd.

Occupation	Ajmere			Merwara			Total		
	Towns	Villages	Total	Towns	Villages	Total	Towns	Villages	Total
Order 13 Persons working and dealing in Vegetable Substances									
Sub Order 1 Workers in Gums and Resins									
Oil millers	170	248	418	119	59	178	249	347	596
Oil vendors		18	18					18	18
Lac worker and sellers	147	196	343	90	124	214	237	320	557
Total of Sub-Order 1	277	502	779	209	183	392	486	685	1,171
Sub Order 2—Workers in wood									
Turners	3	11	14	14		14	17	11	28
Carpenters	553	659	1,212	7		7	560	659	1,219
Firewood sellers	202	581	783				202	581	783
Charcoal sellers	5	3	8		10	10	5	13	18
Total of Sub Order 2	763	4,254	2,017	21	10	31	784	1,264	2,048
Sub Order 3.—Workers in Cane Rush and Straw									
Basket makers	40	60	100	5	12	17	45	72	117
Cane workers	1		1				1		1
Reed manufacturers	9		9				9		9
Grass sellers, cutters	221	121	342		113	113	221	234	455
Brush and Broom sellers	7	1	8	1		1	8	1	9
Sieve makers	3	7	10	3	8	11	6	15	21
Sirkee sellers	9	20	29		10	10	9	30	39
Leaf plate makers	1	11	12	9		9	10	11	21
Bhoosa chaff sellers	2	....	2	2		2	4		4
Chick makers	4		4				4		4
Thatchers	171		171				171		171
Paper sellers	5		5	3		3	8		8
Moonj „	12	50	62	...		..	12	50	62
Paper kite makers, sellers	5		5				5		5
Total of Sub-Order 3	490	270	760	23	143	166	513	413	926
Total of Order 13	1,530	2,026	3,556	253	336	589	1,783	2,362	4,145
Order 14—Persons working and dealing in Minerals.									
Sub Order 1.—Workers in Stone, and clay									
Stone quarriers	193	147	340		282	282	193	429	622
„ dressers	80	9	89	1		1	81	9	90
Lime-stone burners	132	48	180	8		8	140	48	188
„ breakers	1	1	2				1	1	2
Mill-stone makers and sellers	4	....	4				4		4
Clay laborers	15	4	19				15	4	19
Brick makers and dealers	3		3				3	...	3
Road Contractors	23	7	30	....			23	7	30
„ Laborers	124	104	228	22		22	146	104	250
Scavengers	586	663	1,249	89	87	176	675	750	1,425
Dust collectors	21	1	22	8		8	29	1	30
Nightmen	17	....	17				17	...	17
Total of Sub-Order 1	1,199	994	2,183	128	369	497	1,327	1,353	2,680

Statement showing the Distribution of Male population according to Occupation, Ajmere-Merwara Division Census 1881—Contd.

Occupations.	AJMERE.			MERWARA			TOTAL.		
	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns	Villages.	Total.
ORDER 14.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN MINERALS.—(*Continued.*)									
Sub-Order 2.—Workers in Earthenware.									
Potters	179	1,028	1,307	53	118	171	332	1,146	1,478
Earthen toy makers	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Total of Sub-Order 2 ...	280	1,030	1,310	53	118	171	333	1,148	1,481
Sub-Order 3.—Workers in Glass.									
Glass bangle makers	.....	.....	.....	18	23	41	18	23	41
Total of Sub-Order 3 ...	.....	.....	.....	18	23	41	18	23	41
Sub-Order 4.—Workers in Salt.									
Salt merchants	28	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	28
Saltpetre makers	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Total of Sub-Order 4 ...	38	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	38
Sub-Order 5—Workers in water.									
Water carrier (not domestic)	260	153	413	34	11	45	294	164	458
Dyers	2	6	8	1	.....	1	3	6	9
Total of Sub-Order 5 ...	262	159	421	35	11	46	297	170	467
Sub-Order 6—Workers in Gold and Precious stones.									
Goldsmiths	321	554	875	94	.....	94	415	554	969
Silversmiths	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	90	.....	90	90
Jewellers	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11
Gold and Silver lace manufacturers ...	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
" " sellers ...	27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	27
" workers	109	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	109	.....	109
" wire drawers	118	.....	118	1	.....	1	119	.....	119
" beaters	35	.....	35	1	.....	1	36	.....	36
" leaf beaters	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Precious stone dressers	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
" sellers	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Total of Sub-Order 6 ...	643	554	1,197	96	90	186	739	644	1,383
Sub-Order 7—Workers in Tin and Quick Silver.									
Tinners	45	3	48	1	.....	1	46	3	49
Total of Sub-Order 7 ...	45	3	48	1	.....	1	46	3	49
Sub-Order 8—Workers in Brass and other mixed metals.									
Braziers	34	76	110	15	6	21	49	82	131
Metal refiners, turners, workers, dealers ...	25	15	40	.....	.....	.....	25	15	40
Metal ornament makers	6	6	12	.....	12	12	6	18	24
Lamp, Lantern, Chandelier and Candlestick makers	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11
Total of Sub-Order 8 ...	76	97	173	15	18	33	91	115	206
Sub Order 9.—Workers in Iron and Steel.									
Blacksmiths	420	338	758	83	91	174	503	429	932
Total of Sub-Order 9 ...	420	338	758	83	91	174	503	429	932
Total of Order 14 ...	2,963	3,165	6,128	429	720	1,149	3,392	3,885	7,277
Total of Class V ...	10,684	14,484	25,168	2,488	2,384	4,872	13,172	16,868	30040

Statement showing the Distribution of Male population according to Occupation, Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881—Concld.

Occupation.	AJMERE.			MERWARA.			TOTAL.		
	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
CLASS VI—									
ORDER 15.—LABORERS AND OTHERS (BRANCH OF LABOR UNDEFINED.)									
Sub-Order 1.—General Laborers.									
Laborers	2,611	4,948	7,559	317	482	799	2,928	5,430	8,358
Excavators (Beldars)	507	666	1,173	96	1	97	603	667	1,270
Total of Sub-Order 1 ...	3,118	5,614	8,732	413	483	896	3,531	6,097	9,628
Sub-Order 2.—other persons of indefinite occupation									
Contractors (undefined)	6	8	14	.....	.....	.....	6	8	14
Total of Order 15... ...	3,124	5,622	8,746	413	483	896	3,537	6,105	9,642
ORDER 16—PERSONS OF RANK OR PROPERTY NOT RETURNED UNDER ANY OFFICE OR OCCUPATION.									
Istimrardars ...	5	73	78	.....	.....	.....	5	73	78
Jaghirdars & Hawala Khor (Stipend Holders)	74	395	469	.....	5	5	74	400	474
Independent...	31	7	38	.....	.....	.....	31	7	38
Talukdars	1	50	51	.....	.....	.....	1	50	51
Annuitants	24	4	28	18	.....	18	42	4	46
Retired Persons	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	33	.....	33	33
Vakils of Native States	6	1	7	2	.....	2	8	1	9
Other Servants of „	147	120	267	.....	.....	.....	147	120	267
Total of Order 16... ...	288	650	938	20	38	58	308	688	996
ORDER 17—PERSONS OF NO SPECIFIED OCCUPATION.									
Beggars	1,112	3,745	4,857	302	717	1,019	1,414	4,462	5,876
Alms Persons	62	21	83	.....	.....	.....	62	21	83
Convicts	391	.....	391	.....	.....	.....	391	.....	391
Charity Scholar	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Foster brother of Talukdar	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Sorcerors	57	13	70	.....	.....	.....	57	13	70
Village Accountants	19	87	106	7	61	68	26	148	174
Wrestlers	4	21	25	.....	.....	.....	4	21	25
Pensioners (not Army, Navy or Civil Service)	118	41	159	.....	.....	.....	118	41	159
Pimps	14	23	37	.....	.....	.....	14	23	37
Eunuchs	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	2	2	4
Pedegree makers	19	33	52	.....	21	21	19	54	73
Mimics	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Chowdrees	4	1	5	1	10	11	5	11	16
Without any special occupation ...	10,791	47,277	58,068	2,418	15,651	18,069	13,209	62,928	76,137
Total of Order 17 ...	12,594	51,268	63,862	2,728	16,462	19,190	15,322	67,730	83,052
Total of Class VI ...	16,006	57,540	73,546	3,161	16,983	20,144	19,167	74,523	93,690
GRAND TOTAL ...	41,890	150,779	1,92,669	8,859	47,316	56,175	50,749	1,98,095	2,48,844

AJMERE:
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 16th August 1881.

L. S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner
Ajmere-Merwara.

FINAL CENSUS FORM No. XII.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation, Ajmere Merwara Division, Census 1891.

Occupation.	AJMERE.			MERWARA.			TOTALS.		
	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages	Total.
CLASS I.									
ORDER.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE GENERAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY.									
Sub-Order 2 Officers of Local Government.									
PRISON OFFICERS.									
Female Warder ...	1	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	1
Total of order No. I ...	1	..	1	...	..		1	...	1
ORDER 3.—PERSONS IN THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS OR I LITERATURE, ART, AND SCIENCE (WITH THEIR IMMEDIATE SUBORDINATES)									
Sub-Order 1 clergymen, Ministers, and other Religious Persons									
Missionaries ...	3		3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Pujaries .	4	49	53	1	2	3	5	51	56
Family Priests ...	17	20	37	..	...	..	17	20	37
Total of Sub-Order 1 ...	24	69	93	1	2	3	25	71	96
Sub-Order 3 Physicians, Surgeons, and Druggists.									
Bleeder, Leech applier, Ear-cleaner ...	...	2	2		...	...	..	2	2
Cupper ...	1	6	7	...	...	...	1	6	7
Hakims ..	..	4	4	...	..	...	.	4	4
Midwife ...	63	319	382	...	...	...	63	319	382
Druggist ...	..	3	3	..	...	...	..	3	3
Vaccinator ...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	
Mission Hospital Servant ...	1		1	..	...	...	1	...	1
Barber Surgeons ...	1	6	7	..	...	...	1	6	7
Total of Sub-Order 3 ..	66	340	406	..	..	...	66	340	406
Sub-Order 4. Authors and Literary persons									
Pundits ...	5		5	.	.	...	5	.	5
Total of Sub-Order 4 ..	5	..	5	...	...	..	5	..	5
Sub-Order 6. Musicains.									
Players on fiddle ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	1
Dancing girls ...	178	297	475	27	66	93	1	363	568
Drummers (not in the Army) ...	25	514	539	14	99	113	205	613	652
Trumpeters ...	..	9	9		2	2	39	11	11
Total of Sub-Order 6 ...	204	820	1,024	41	167	208	245	987	1,232
Sub-Order 7. Actors.									
Actors ...	4	8	12	...	...	...	4	8	12
Rope dancers ...	...	21	21	...	2	2	...	23	23
Conjurors ...	...	14	14	...	...	...		14	14
Total of Sub-Order 6 ...	4	43	47	..	2	2	4	45	49
Sub-Order 8. Teachers.									
Teachers (Government) ...	4	1	5	...	...	...	4	1	5
Do. (Not Government)	6	6	12	2	..	2	8	6	14
Clerks .	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
Visitors of Schools ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Menial Servants (not specified) ..	4	...	4	..	...	...	4	...	4
Total of Sub-Order 8 ...	16	7	23	2	...	2	18	7	25
Total of Order No. 3 ...	319	1,279	1,598	44	171	215	363	1,450	1,813
Total of Class I ...	320	1,279	1,599	44	171	215	364	1,450	1,814

Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation, Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.

Occupation.	Ajmere,			Merwara			Totals		
	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns	Villages	Total	Towns	Villages	Total
CLASS II									
Order 4.—Persons engaged in entertaining and performing personal offices for man									
Sub-Order 1 *Engaged in boarding and lodging*	25	.	25		...	...	25	..	25
Lodging and boarding house keepers ...	25		25	.		.	25		25
Total of Sub-Order 1 ...									
Sub-Order 2 *Attendants (Domestic Servants.)*	7	1	8	..	..	...	7	1	8
Domestic Servants (General) .	18		18	7	20	27	25	20	45
Ladies maids ..	20	72	92	...		..	20	72	92
General Servants ..	120	76	196	13	1	14	133	77	210
Cooks ...	2	5 8	540		4	4	2	542	544
House-maid (Goli)	157	...	157			..	157	...	157
Menial Servants ..	10	7	17	.		.	10	7	17
Wet Nurse	313	317	630	20	5	25	333	322	655
Khidmutgar not specified ...									
	647	1,011	1,658	40	30	70	687	1,041	1,728
Total of Sub-Order 2	672	1,011	1,683	40	30	70	712	1,041	1,753
Total of Order No 4 .	672	1,011	1 683	40	30	70	712	1,041	1 753
Total of Class No II									
CLASS III.									
Order 5.—Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend Money, Houses, and Goods, of various Kinds.									
Sub-Order 1. *Mercantile men.*									
General Merchants ...	22		22	...	..	...	22	...	22
Leather Merchants .	3	...	3		..	...	3	...	3
Cloth Merchants ...	.	5	5		...	..		5	5
Money Lenders ...	25	55	80	4	6	10	29	61	90
Total of Sub-Order 1 .	50	60	110	4	6	10	54	66	120
Sub-Order 2 *other General dealers.*									
Shop keepers, general .	..	...	...	1	13	14		13	14
Fruit sellers .	87	10	97	11	..	11	98	10	108
Flower sellers ...	10	3	13	..	...	.	10	3	13
Green Grocers ...	..	...	...	89	1	90	89	1	90
Pawn brokers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dealers in small wares ..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Pedlars .	17	21	38	2	1	3	19	22	41
Total of Sub-Order 2 ..	114	34	148	103	15	118	217	49	266
Total of Order 5 ...	164	94	258	107	21	128	271	115	386
Order 6.—Persons engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, goods and messages.									
Sub-Order 1.—*Carriers on Railways*	...	2	2	13	...	13	13	2	15
Total of Sub-Order 1 ...	...	2	2	13	...	13	13	2	15
Sub-Order 2—*Carriers on Roads (undefined),*									
Coach, cab, owners ..	2	...	2	1	...	1	3	...	3
Load carriers ..	12	...	12	1	...	1	13	...	13
Cart women ...	4	1	5	...	...	...	4	1	5
Pack carriers on bullocks ...	6	145	151	...	16	16	6	161	167
Do. Do. Buffaloes ...	9	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	9
Do. Do. Donkeys ...	3	80	83	...	...	...	3	80	83
Total of Sub-Order 2 ..	36	226	262	2	16	18	38	242	280

Statement shewing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation, Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.

Occupation.	Ajmere.			Merwara.			Total.		
	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
Sub-Order 3—Engaged in storage.									
Cotton packer and presser ..	...	...	.	2	...	2	2	...	2
Total of Sub-Order 3	...	..	..	2	..	2	2	...	2
Total of Order 6	36	228	264	17	16	33	53	244	297
Total of Class III	200	322	522	124	37	161	324	358	683
CLASS IV.									
ORDER 7.—PERSONS POSSESSING OR WORKING THE LAND AND ENGAGED IN GROWING GRAIN, FRUITS, GRASSES, AND OTHER PRODUCTS.									
Sub-Order 1.—Agricultural.									
Rent free holders .	43	596	639	...	56	56	43	652	695
Land proprietors	47	912	959	21	1,342	1,363	68	2,254	2,322
Cultivators	665	33176	33,841	106	14,664	14,770	771	47,840	48 611
Cow-woman or Dairy woman	67	66	133	...	...		67	66	133
Plough women ...	1	9	10	...	12	12	1	21	22
Shepherds .	19	225	244	...	18	18	19	243	262
Laborers .	456	5.891	6,347	9	351	360	465	6 242	6 707
Herdsmen ...	1	721	722	1	55	56	2	776	778
Other Cultivators .	.	12	12	...	..	...	...	12	12
Bhumias .	.	109	109	.	...	...	...	109	109
Total of Order 7 ..	1,299	41717	43,016	137	16,498	16,635	1,436	58215	59 651
ORDER 8.—PERSONS ENGAGED ABOUT ANIMALS									
Cattle and sheep dealer	...	1	1	...	9	9	...	10	10
Donkey dealer, keeper, and driver ...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	13	13
Camel grazier ...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Duck, goose, feeder ...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	5	5
Live poultry, keeper ...	3	...	3	..	...	...	3	...	3
Animal, bird dealer, keeper ..	2	...	2	..	...	...	2	...	2
Total of Order 8	5	7	12	...	22	22	5	29	34
Total of Class IV.	1,304	44,724	43,028	137	16,520	16,657	1,441	58,244	59,685
CLASS V.									
ORDER 9.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN ART, AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.									
Sub-Orde 4.—Workmen in arms and ammunitions									
Sword blade Polisher .	3	1	4	...	...	...	3	1	4
Total of Sub Order 4 ...	3	1	4	...		...	3	1	4
Sub-Order 6.—Workers in Harness.									
Saddlers ...	2	.	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Total of Sub-Order 6 ...	2	...	2	..	...	...	2	..	2
Sub-Order 7.—Workers in Houses and Buildings									
Masons ...	5	4	9	...	1	1	5	5	10
Total Sub-Crder 7 ...	5	4	9	...	1	1	5	5	10
Sub-Order 8.—In chemicals.									
Color Makers ...	.	1	1	...	...	...	..	1	1
Dyers. ...	307	455	762	30	10	40	337	465	802
Total of Sub-Order 8 ...	307	456	763	30	10	40	337	466	803
Total of Order 9 ...	317	461	778	30	11	41	347	472	819

Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation, Ajmere-Merwara Division. Census 1881

Occupation.	Ajmere.			Merwara			Total.		
	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total
Order 10.—Persons working and dealing in the Textile fabrics and dress.									
Sub-Order 1.—Workers in Wool									
Woolen cloth manufacturers ...	21	42	63	...	...	...	21	42	63
Wool cutters and dealers ..	86	13	99	...	2	2	86	15	101
Wool merchants ...	5	...	5	3	...	3	8	...	8
Total of Sub-Order 1 ...	112	55	167	3	2	5	115	57	172
Sub-Order 2.—Workers in Cotton and flax.									
Weavers ...	469	1,646	2,115	24	100	124	493	1 746	2,239
Cotton Spinners ...	471	3 717	4,218	346	121	467	817	3,868	4,685
Cotton cleaners ...	71	280	351	10	16	26	81	296	377
Lace manufacturers ...	120	...	120	..	...	...	120	...	120
Calico Cloth Dyers ...	3	79	82	45	...	45	48	79	127
Churkhee (machine for separating seeds from Cotton) Turners ..	... 7	4 136	4 143	.. 698	... 21	... 719	705	4 157	4 862
Total of Sub-Order ...	1,141	5 892	7,033	1,123	258	1,381	2 264	6,150	8 414
Sub-Order 3.—Workers and and Dealers in Silk and mixed materials.									
Silk (Patwas) ...	3	8	11	2	...	2	5	8	13
Trimming (Chikanwala) ...	1	4	5	..	...	...	1	4	5
Total of Sub-Order 3 ...	4	12	16	2	...	2	6	12	18
Sub-Order 4.—Workers in dress.									
Tailors ...	334	376	710	66	58	124	400	434	834
Hair dressers ...	161	577	738	14	29	43	175	606	781
Shoe makers ...	158	118	276	..	...	...	158	118	276
Sock knitters .	4	...	4	..	...	...	4	...	4
Washer women ...	170	225	395	25	29	54	195	254	449
Skin dealers ...	..	11	11	..	...	...	...	11	11
Total of Sub-Order 4 ...	827	1,307	2,134	105	116	221	932	1,423	2,355
Sub-Order 5.—Workers in Hemp and other fabric Materials.									
Mat makers ..	101	2	103	...	...	...	101	2	103
Rope, string, makers ...	100	93	195	1	...	1	101	95	196
Total of Sub-Order 5 ...	201	97	298	1	...	1	202	97	299
Total of Order 10 ...	2,285	7,363	9,648	1,234	376	1 610	3,519	7.739	11,258
Order 11.—Persons working and dealing in food and drink.									
Sub Order 1.—Workers in animal food.									
Milk seller ...	...	...	...	...	13	13	..	13	13
Butcher meat saleswomen ...	49	25	74	...	5	5	49	30	79
Poulterers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Butter and Ghee sellers ...	...	49	49	...	...	...	...	49	49
Game dealers ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total of Sub-Order 1 ...	49	75	124	...	18	18	49	93	142
Sub-Order 2.—Workers in Vegetable food.									
Corn flour, seed, merchant, dealer ...	35	55	90	...	...	...	35	55	90
Bakers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Gram parchers ...	51	43	94	...	...	...	51	43	94
Do. sellers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harched grain sellers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corn miller ...	837	282	1,119	100	43	143	937	325	1,262
Pawn or Betel sellers ...	59	5	64	1	...	1	60	5	65
Confectioners ...	11	2	13	...	1	1	11	3	14
Grain Sellers ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vegetable Sellers ...	425	657	10,82	...	...	...	425	657	1,082
Total of Sub-Order 2 ...	1,418	1,044	2,462	101	44	145	1,519	1,088	2,607

Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation, Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.—(Cond.)

Occupation.	AJMERE.			MERWARA.			TOTALS.		
	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
Sub Order 3.—Workers in drinks and stimulants									
Country spirit Licensed Vendors	4	43	47	...	12	12	4	55	59
Tobacco sellers ..	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	.	7
Pan sellers ..	2	...	2	...	...	....	2	...	2
Country spirit vendor's servants ...	...	2	2	...	...	.	...	2	2
Total of Sub-Order 3	13	45	58	...	12	12	13	57	70
Total of Order 11	1,480	1,164	2644	101	74	175	1,581	1,238	2,819
ORDER 12.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.									
Sub-Orders 1.—Workers in grease, gut, bone &c.									
Comb makers ...	...	26	26	...	...	..	.	26	26
Ivory bangle makers ...	...	3	3	...	..	...	.	3	3
Brush makers ...	1	...	1	..	.	...	1	...	1
Total of Sub-Order 1	1	29	30	...	...	..	1	29	30
Sub-Order 2.—Workers in skins, feathers, &c.,									
Leather workers ...	8	951	959	7	12	19	15	963	978
Shoe menders ...	..	...	...	46	9	55	46	9	55
Tanners ..	10	12	22	...	16	16	10	28	38
Total of Sub-Order 2 ...	18	963	981	53	37	90	71	1,000	1,071
Total of Order 12	19	992	1,011	53	37	90	72	1,029	1,101
ORDER 13.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.									
Sub-Order 1.—Workers in Gums and resins									
Oil millers ..	81	143	224	12	32	44	93	175	268
Oil Vendors ...	4	..	4	...	.	..	4	.	4
Lac workers and sellers ...	98	229	327	11	15	26	109	244	353
Total of Sub-Order 1	183	372	555	23	47	70	206	419	625
Sub-Order 2.—Workers in wood									
Timber, wood, merchant, dealer ...	4	...	4	32	275	307	36	275	311
Carpenters ...	1	11	12	1	21	22	2	32	34
Firewood, charcoal, sellers ...	159	1,335	1 494	...	.	...	159	1,335	1,494
Total of Sub-Order 2	164	1,346	1,510	33	296	329	197	1,642	1,839
Sub-Order 3.—Workers in Cane, Rush, and straw									
Basket makers ...	82	46	128	...	11	11	82	57	139
Sirkee sellers ...	39	7	46	.	4	4	39	11	50
Leaf plate makers ...	1	13	14	6	...	6	7	13	20
Grass sellers ...	191	505	696	..	218	218	191	723	914
Hay, straw, and chaff, sellers ..	8	4	12	3	...	3	11	4	15
Thatchers .	1	...	1	..	..	...	1	...	1
Total of Sub-Order 3	322	575	897	9	233	242	331	808	1,139
Total of order 13.	669	2,293	2,962	65	576	641	734	2,869	3,603
ORDER 14 PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN MINERALS.									
Sub-Oder 2. Workers in stone and Clay									
Stone Quarriers ...	...	...	...	...	15	15	..	15	15
Mill makers, sellers ...	...	11	11	1	2	3	1	13	14
Clay laborers ...	3	...	3	...	9	9	3	9	12
Lime burners ...	...	12	12	58	72	130	58	84	142
Night women ...	397	648	1,045	...	...	...	397	648	1,045
Road laborers ...	...	...	..	...	19	19	...	19	19
Total of Sub-Order 2	400	671	1,071	59	117	176	459	788	1,247

Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation, Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.

Occupation.	Ajmere.			Merwara.			Total.		
	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns	Villages.	Total.
Sub-Order 3. *Workers in Earthenware*									
Potters ...	124	580	704	15	78	93	139	658	797
Porcelain makers ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass, china, Earthenware, menders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total of Sub-Order 3 ...	124	580	704	15	78	93	139	658	797
Sub-Order 4. Worker in Glass.									
Sub-Order 5.—*Workers in Salt.*									
Salt Merchants ...	...	4	4	..	..	...	...	4	4
Saltpetre makers ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Totol of Sub-Order 5	...	4	4	...	...	...	..	4	4
Sub-Order 6. *Workers in Water.*									
Water carriers (not domestic)	53	291	344	38	13	51	91	304	395
Drivers ...	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	/	1
Total of Sub-Order 6	53	292	345	38	13	51	91	305	396
Sub-Order 7. *Workers in Gold, Silver, and Precious stones*									
Gold Smiths ...	2	..	2	..	1	1	2	1	3
Silver Smiths ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gold and Silver wire drawers ...	22	...	22	...	...	...	22	..	22
Total of Sub Order 7	24	...	24	...	1	1	24	1	25
Sub-order 8 *Workers in Tin and quick silver.*									
Tinners ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Total of Sub-Order 8.	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Sub Order 9. *Workers in Brass and other Mixed Metals.*									
Braziers ...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	5	5
Total of Sub-Order 9	...	5	5	...	..	...	...	5	5
Sub order 10 *Workers in Iron and Steel*									
Black-smiths ..	16	25	41	6	31	37	22	56	78
Total of Sub-Order 10 ...	16	25	41	6	31	37	22	56	78
Total of Order 14 ...	629	1,577	2,197	118	240	358	738	1,817	2,555
Total of Class V ...	5,390	13,850	19,240	1,601	1,314	2,915	6,991	15,164	22,155
CLASS VI.									
Order 15.—Laborers and others, Branch of labor undefined									
Sub-order 1 *General Laborers.*									
Laborers ...	1,561	6,746	8 307	336	511	847	1,897	7,257	9,154
Excavators, Beldars ...	89	167	256	12	4	16	101	171	272
Total of Sub-Order 1 ...	1,650	6,913	8,563	348	515	863	1,998	7,428	9,426

Statement showing the Distribution of the Female population according to Occupation, Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.

Occupation,	Ajmere.			Merwara			Total.		
	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
Sub Order 2 Other persons of Indefinite occupations									
Contractors (Branch undefined)	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	7
Total of Sub-Order 2 ...	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	..	7
Total of Order 15 ...	1,657	6913	8,570	348	515	863	2,005	7,428	9,433
Order 16. Persons of Rank or property not returned under any office or occupation.									
Gentlewomen ...	2	11	13	...	...	...	2	11	13
Independent ...	111	...	111	.	...	...	111		111
Annuitants ..	...	3	3	. .	1	1	...	4	4
Stipend holders (Hawala khor) ..	...	123	123	...	...	...	..	123	123
Total of Order 16 ..	113	137	250	...	1	1	113	138	251
Order 17.—Persons of no specified occupation									
Unoccupied Females ...	24 041	65 755	89,796	4,598	19,330	23,028	28,639	85 085	1,13,724
Beggars ..	527	1,319	1,846	78	371	449	605	1.690	2,295
Pensioners [not Government] ...		3	3	...	...	..	..	3	3
Prostitutes ...	33	20	53	.	...	...	33	20	53
Convicts ...	26	...	26	.	...	...	26	...	26
Pimps .	1	.	1	..	...	...	1	...	1
Devotees. ...	..	2	2	.	...	...	...	2	2
Total of order 17	24,628	67,099	91,727	4 676	19,701	24,377	29,304	86,800	1,16,104
Total of Class VI.	26 398	74,149	1,00,547	5,024	20 217	25,241	31,422	94.366	1,25,788
Grand Total	34,284	1,32,535	1.66 619	6,970	33,299	45,259	41,254	1,70,624	2 11,878

Commissioner's Office,
The 16th August, 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner,
Ajmere-Merwara.

FINAL CENSUS FORM XII.—A OCCUPATION.

Distribution of the Male Population of Towns according to Age, Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.

Occupation.	0 to 9	10 to 14	15to19	Total.	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	Above 60	Total.	Total all ages.
CLASS I.—											
ORDER I.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE GENERAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY.											
Sub-Order 2.—Officers of Local Government.											
Civil Officers	.....	.....	1	1	3	7	8	1	.....	19	20
Public Works Officers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	4	.....	.....	16	16
Government Clerks ...	.....	.....	6	6	26	29	25	7	....	87	93
Menial Servants (Govt.) ...	.....	1	27	28	139	127	57	50	3	376	404
Total ...	..	1	34	35	173	170	94	58	3	498	533
POLICE.											
Police Officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	8	8
Head Constables	.....	.....	1	1	7	9	4	8	.....	28	29
Constables	.....	.....	31	31	181	101	34	15	2	333	364
Rural Police	.....	4	20	24	103	47	27	41	24	242	266
Total ...	...	4	52	56	291	163	67	64	26	611	667
MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT FUNDS.											
Octroi Collectors	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	6	6
Conservancy Officials ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	3
Clerks	.....	.....	1	1	9	12	3	2	.....	26	27
Other Menial Servants ...	.....	.....	3	3	36	32	30	12	....	110	113
Total ...	.....	.....	4	4	46	50	34	15	.....	145	149
OFFICERS OF LAW COURT.											
Sheriffs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	4	4
Process Servers	.....	2	7	9	42	18	17	11	7	95	104
Clerk of Court	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total ...	.....	2	7	9	42	21	18	12	7	100	109
PRISON OFFICERS.											
Jail Officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2
Clerk	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Turnkey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Jemadars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	2
Burkundazes	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6	7	6	.....	29	29
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	7	10	7	.....	35	35
Total of Order 1 ...	.....	7	97	104	563	411	223	156	36	1,389	1,493
ORDER 2.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.											
Army Officers Effective.											
Generals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Colonels	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Majors	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	3	.....	.....	12	12
Captains	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	2	.....	.....	9	9
Lieutenants	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4	.....	.....	.....	14	14
Brigade Major	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Pay Master	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Quarter Masters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	3
Carried over ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	20	7	2	.....	43	43

Distribution of the Male Population of Towns according to Age, Ajmere-Merwara Division. Census 1881.— (Continued)

Occupation,	0 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	Total.	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 49	Above 60	Total.	Total all Ages.
ORDER 2.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.—*(Continued.)*											
Brought forward ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	20	7	2	.....	43	43
Surgeons and Surgeon Major	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	5	5
Serjeant Majors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Apothecary	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Hospital Servants ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Barrack Masters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2
Military Store-keepers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Sergeants	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	14	.....	.....	.....	40	40
Barrack Sergeants ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Native Army.											
Officer Commanding Merwara Corps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Rosaldars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Sowars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Jemadars	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	3	1	.....	15	15
Subadars	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	9	1	.....	11	12
Havildars Major ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	2
Havildars	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	22	36	6	.....	71	71
Trumpeters, Drummers ...	.....	1	6	7	21	9	2	1	.....	33	40
Farriers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Sepoys	.....	3	44	47	695	266	118	24	1	1,104	1,151
Recruits	2	13	6	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Naicks	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	30	21	.....	.....	55	55
Lance Naiks	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	2	1	.....	12	12
Bhistees and Lascars ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	4	4	.....	15	15
Clerks	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3	3
Soldiers Europeans.											
Hospital Serjeants ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Corporals	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	3	.....	.....	.....	36	36
Orderly Room Clerks ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	..	1	.....	.....	2	2
Master of the Band ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Trumpet, Drum, Fife, Bugle and Pipe Majors ...	.....	.....	6	6	8	5	.....	.....	.....	8	14
Privates	.....	1	11	12	352	69	1	... ..	... .	422	434
Gunners	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	15	.....	.....	.....	60	60
Bombardiers	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	1	.....	.....	11	11
Shoeing Smith	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Drivers Artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	9	.....	.....	.....	42	42
Color makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	2
Commissariat Department.											
Inspector Commissariat Dept	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	5	5
Contractor of Camels ...	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	3	4	3	12	14
Camel Drivers	.....	1	6	7	26	8	3	3	1	41	48
Cooking Establishment ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	2	2	.. ...	12	12
Commissariat Servants ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	5	3	2	17	17
Total of Order 2 ...	2	20	82	104	1,289	518	227	55	7	2,096	2,200
ORDER 3.—PERSONS IN THE LEARNED PROFESSION OR LITERATURE, ART AND SCIENCE (WITH THEIR IMMEDIATE SUBORDINATES.)											
Sub-Order 1.—Clergymen, Ministers and other Religious persons.											
Roman Catholic Priest ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Missionaries & other Ministers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	6	6
Itinerant Preacher ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	... ..	1	1
Care takers of Cemetry ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2
PRIESTS OF OTHER RELIGIOUS BODIES.											
Khadims (Priests of Durgah Khwaja Sahib	2	7	22	31	19	14	13	10	6	61	92
Servitors do. do. ...	.....	8	7	15	13	9	14	5	3	44	59
Carried over ...	2	15	29	46	53	28	29	16	9	115	161

Distribution of the Male Population of Towns according to Age, Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881,—(Continued)

Occupation.	0 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	Total.	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	Above 60	Total	Total all ages.
Order 3.—Persons in the Learned Professions or in Literature, Art and Science (with their immediate Subordinates. —(*Continued.*)											
Brought forward ...	2	15	29	46	33	28	29	16	9	115	161
Priests (Hindu)	.....	.....	2	2	12	8	2	2	3	27	29
Mahants... ... ...) Pujaries ...)	.....	1	10	11	22	30	24	17	8	101	112
Sub-Order 1—Clergymen Ministers and other religious persons.											
Reciters of Religious Books	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	4
Temple or Ghat Priests ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2
Prayer Reciters (Imam) ...	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4	5
Reciter of call to Prayers (Mauzan)	.....	.....	1	1	3	5	6	4	5	23	24
Kazi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Total of Sub-Order 1 ...	2	17	43	62	72	72	64	42	26	276	338
Sub-Order 2—Lawyers, &c. ...											
Pleaders, Mukhtars, Attorneys	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	10	4	3	26	26
Deed and petition Writers...	.....	1	5	6	17	20	15	7	2	61	67
Stamp Vendors	.....	.....	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	8	9
Total of Sub-Order 2 ...	.....	1	6	7	21	30	26	12	6	95	102
Sub-Order 3.—Physicians, Surgeons and Druggists.											
Assistant Surgeon ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Native Doctors	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	4	1	1	16	16
Apprentices	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	4	4
Vaccinators	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Compounder, Dresser, Cupper	.....	.....	4	4	10	7	8	1	.....	26	30
Bleeder, Leech applier ...	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	2	2	.....	7	8
Medical Practitioners ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Hakims and Baids ...	.....	.....	1	1	11	10	20	6	2	49	50
Barber Surgeons	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	1	2	8	8
Total of Sub-Order 3 ...	.....	.....	7	7	29	33	36	12	5	115	122
Sub-Order 4—Authors and Literary Persons.											
Writers	.....	.....	2	2	3	2	1	1	.....	7	9
Maulvies	.....	.....	1	1	7	20	22	7	2	58	59
Pandits	.....	.....	1	1	22	31	23	6	7	89	90
Total of Sub-Order 4 ...	.....	.....	4	4	32	53	46	14	9	154	158
Sub-Order 5—Artists.											
Painters	.....	.....	2	2	7	3	4	3	2	19	21
Engravers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total of Sub-Order 5 ...	.....	.....	2	2	7	4	4	3	2	20	22
Sub-Order 6—Musicians.											
Singers	1	11	10	22	15	13	8	5	5	46	68
Players on Fiddle ..	.....	.....	1	1	9	7	6	3	.....	25	26
Players on Harp, Guitar, &c.	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Drummers (not in the Army)	.....	2	13	15	24	20	16	12	10	82	97
Trumpeters (do.)...	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	4	5
Total of Sub-Order 6 ...	1	13	26	40	49	43	30	21	16	159	199

Distribution of the Male Population of Towns according to Age, Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.—(Continued).

Occupation.	0 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	Total.	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	Above 60	Total.	Total all ages.
ORDER 3.—PERSONS IN THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS OR IN LITERATURE, ART AND SCIENCE WITH THEIR IMMEDIATE SUBORDINATES.											
Sub-Order 7.—*Actors.*											
Actors	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	3	6	8
Showmen	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Cricket ball players ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	4	4
Total of Sub-Order 7 ...	1	2	.....	3	2	1	4	1	3	11	14
Sub-Order 8.—*Teachers.*											
Educational Officers (Govt.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	6	6
Teachers do. ...	.....	.....	1	1	9	8	2	2	2	23	24
Do. (Not Government ...	.....	2	4	6	19	14	11	15	3	62	68
Total of Sub-Order 8 ...	.....	2	5	7	29	26	13	18	5	91	98
Sub-Order 9.—*Scientific Persons.*											
Astrologers	.....	1	1	2	3	6	2	3	.....	14	16
Total of Sub-Order 9 ...	.....	1	1	2	3	6	2	3	.....	14	16
Total of Order 3 ...	4	36	94	134	244	208	225	126	72	935	1,069
Total of Class I ...	6	63	273	342	2,096	1,197	675	337	115	4,420	4,762
CLASS II—											
ORDER 4.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN ENTERTAINING AND PERFORMING PERSONAL OFFICES FOR MAN.											
Sub-Order 1.—*Persons Engaged in Boarding and Lodging.*											
Lodging and Boarding house keeper	6	18	24	48	32	31	28	9	1	101	149
Total of Sub-Order 1 ...	6	18	24	48	32	31	28	9	1	101	149
Sub-Order 2.—*Attendants (Domestic servants, &c.)*											
Domestic Servants General	3	6	24	33	111	101	70	15	.....	297	330
Butlers or Khansama ...	 4	2	4	6	46	25	16	9	3	99	105
Footmen (Khidmagar) ...	9	57	96	162	229	152	86	44	33	544	706
Bearers	.....	6	12	18	24	16	22	12	8	82	100
General Servants	2	3	9	14	9	12	7	5	4	37	51
Porters, Durbans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3
Cooks	1	21	69	91	190	126	74	64	16	470	561
Water bearers (Bhistee) .	.....	21	54	75	169	87	59	37	14	366	441
Coachmen	.....	2	3	5	12	8	3	2	1	26	31
Grooms	.....	1	36	37	214	138	49	22	11	434	471
Sepahees (Private) .	.....	5	7	12	20	25	10	8	10	73	85
Menial Servants	.....	3	15	18	7	12	2	3	1	25	43
Servants (unspecified) ..	.....	2	14	16	67	49	24	13	3	156	172
Total of Sub-Order 2	15	129	343	487	1,098	752	423	234	106	2,612	3,099
Total of Order 4 ...	21	147	367	535	1,130	783	451	243	106	2,713	3,248
Total of Class II ...	21	147	367	535	1,130	783	451	243	106	2,713	3,248

Distribution of the Male Population of Towns according to Age, Ajmere-Merwara, Division Census 1881.—(Continued).

Occupation.	0 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	Total.	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	Above 50	Total.	Total all ages.
CLASS III.—											
ORDER 5. PERSONS WHO BUY OR SELL, KEEP OR LEND MONEY, HOUSES AND GOODS OF VARIOUS KINDS.											
Sub-Order 1.—Mercantile Men.											
General merchants ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	10	3	3	22	
Cotton „ ...	.....	.....	2	2	11	11	5	7	2	36	38
Indigo „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Wool „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2
Iron „ ...	.....	1	6	7	3	10	6	2	2	23	30
Grocers (Punsari) ...	.....	10	21	31	36	45	41	29	4	155	186
Metal merchants ...	.....	.....	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	9	10
Cloth „	1	10	47	58	132	146	73	44	24	419	477
Bankers ...	.....	3	4	7	12	17	14	5	4	52	59
Brokers (General) ...	.....	.....	7	7	36	34	32	19	10	131	138
Hundi brokers ...	.....	.....	3	3	6	6	9	5	2	28	31
Commission Agents brokers)	.....	2	3	5	21	27	15	7	7	77	82
Phatka (wages) brokers ...	.....	1	15	16	38	44	23	11	4	119	135
Auctioneers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	4	4
Accountants	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	4	4
Treasurer, Cashier, Potdars	.....	2	3	5	6	8	6	5	1	26	31
Banker's Munib	.....	.....	1	1	6	18	20	18	5	67	68
„ Clerks	.....	20	70	90	135	127	72	23	21	378	408
Money lenders	1	22	31	54	58	47	35	31	12	183	237
„ changers ...	1	10	30	41	52	46	26	26	5	155	196
Total of Sub-Order 1 ...	3	81	244	328	559	595	393	237	107	1,891	2,219
Sub-Order 2.—Other General Dealers.											
Shop-keepers (general) ...	2	53	137	192	407	260	187	72	45	977	1,169
„ servants ...	2	45	44	91	51	32	55	32	2	172	263
Fruit sellers	9	16	23	48	51	32	23	15	1	125	173
Flower „	.....	.....	2	2	6	7	3	2	2	20	22
Pedlars	2	6	9	17	30	22	22	13	12	99	116
Tradesmen	2	1	12	15	19	17	12	8	6	62	77
Total of Sub-Order 2 ...	17	121	227	365	564	370	302	142	71	1,455	1,820
Total of Order 5 ...	20	202	471	693	1,123	971	695	379	178	3,346	4,039
ORDER 6.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CONVEYANCE OF ANIMALS, GOODS AND MESSAGES.											
Sub-Order 1.—Carriers on Railways											
Engine drivers	.....	1	2	3	2	5	5	3	.....	15	18
„ workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	2
Railway Officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8	9	.....	.....	24	24
„ Clerks	.....	2	15	17	148	108	39	17	.....	312	329
Station Masters ... —	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	5	5
Pay Masters	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3	3
Guards	.....	.....	1	1	14	11	1	1	.....	27	28
Signalmen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Engine cleaners	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	6	.....	1	.....	28	28
Carriage examiners ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	4	4
Pointsmen	.....	.....	1	1	9	8	5	5	.....	23	24
Signallers	.....	.....	1	1	6	2	3	.....	.....	11	12
Engine turners	.....	.....	2	2	6	9	15	12	.....	42	44
Gate keepers	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	6	2	.....	24	24
Shunters	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	3	3
Firemen	.....	.....	3	3	8	9	7	9	.....	33	36
Khullassees	.....	2	10	12	44	24	5	7	.....	80	92
Trollymen	.....	1	5	6	11	11	13	11	.....	46	52
Menials	.....	9	8	17	21	32	20	24	2	99	116
Plate Layers	.....	.....	4	4	36	17	9	3	1	66	70
Total of Sub-Order 1 ...	.....	15	52	67	345	265	140	95	3	848	915

Distribution of the Male Population of Towns according to Age, Ajmere-Merwara, Division Census 1881.—(Continued).

Occupation.	0 to 9	10 to 14	15to19	Total.	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	Above 60	Total.	Total all ages
Order 6.—Persons engaged in the Conveyance of Animals, Goods and Messages. *Contd.*											
Sub-Order 2.—Carriers on Roads.											
Camel owners, drivers ...	.....	1	31	32	87	90	51	29	13	270	302
Camel cart drivers, owners.	.....	2	3	5	21	15	8	1	1	46	51
Pack carriers on ponies	.....	.....	.....	....	1	1	3	.....	..	5	5
„ on bullocks and buffaloes	1	2	5	8	29	19	22	11	5	86	94
„ on donkeys ...	1	10	5	16	10	6	12	6	4	38	54
Palkee bearers ...	.....	.....	11	11	60	46	31	5	2	144	155
Ekka drivers ...	.....	4	7	11	9	6	3	1	3	22	33
Buggee drivers and owners...	.. ...	.... .	.. ..	. ....	1	1	2	.. .	.....	4	4
Cartmen	. ....	8	74	82	174	132	89	25	14	434	516
Load carriers ...	.....	70	49	119	143	133	57	26	13	372	491
Total of Sub-Order 2 ...	2	97	185	284	535	449	278	104	55	1,421	1,705
Sub-Order 3.—Persons Engaged in Storage, Weighmen.											
Corn weigher	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	23	9	8	1	64	64
Cotton packer and pressers ...	.....	.....	...	. .	1	2	1	1	.....	5	5
Opium packers... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	. .	.....	2	2
Total of Sub-Order 3 ...	.....	.. .	.. .	.....	24	26	11	9	1	71	71
Sub-Order 4.—Messengers and porters.											
Couriers, Guides	.....	.....	.....	... ..	12	9	4	2	1	28	28
Watchmen (Private, not Government)	.....	. . .	.....	.....	2	1	2	... ..	... ..	5	5
Porters „	.....	3	1	4	10	4	8	3	6	31	35
Total of Sub-Order 4 ...	.....	3	1	4	24	14	14	5	7	64	68
Total of Order 6 ...	2	115	238	355	928	754	443	213	66	2,404	2,759
Total of Class III ...	22	317	709	1,048	2,051	1,725	1,138	592	244	5,750	6,798
CLASS IV.											
Order 7.—Persons possessing or working the Land and engaged in growing Corns, Fruits, Grasses and other products.											
Sub-Order 1. Agriculturists.											
Rent Free Holders ...	3	9	19	31	49	31	52	43	74	254	285
Land Proprietors	44	46	82	172	183	148	93	71	56	551	723
Cultivators	45	167	130	342	422	424	93	63	106	1,108	1,450
Ploughman	3	9	23	35	38	34	37	23	28	155	190
Shepherds	6	11	7	24	57	31	32	8	6	134	158
Laborers	2	23	27	52	63	75	48	18	3	207	259
Herdsmen	1	13	16	30	30	19	15	6	12	82	112
Village petty officials ...	.....	.....	1	1	3	4	5	2	.....	14	15
Total of Sub-Order 1 ...	104	278	305	687	845	766	375	239	280	2,505	31,92

Distribution of the Male Population of Towns according to Age Ajmere-Merwara Division Census 1881,—(Continued).

Occupation.	0 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	Total.	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	Above 60	Total	Total all ages.
Order 7.—Persons possessing or working the Land and engaged in growing Corns, Fruits, Grasses and other products.—*Continued*											
Sub-Order 2. Arboriculturists.											
Forest Officers ..	. .	....	....	.....	.....	... .	2	.....	.....	2	2
„ Rangers	... ..	... ..	.....	.. .	1	2	1	.....	. ....	4	4
„ Jemadars ...	.....	. .	. ....	.. .	.....	1	..	.... .	. ....	1	1
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	7	7
Horticulturists.											
Gardeners ...	.....	.... .	6	6	42	74	24	6	37	183	189
Garden laborers	1	2	. . ..	3	.... .	..	1	.....	.....	1	4
Total ..	1	2	6	9	42	74	25	6	37	184	193
Total of Sub-Order 2 ...	1	2	6	9	43	77	28	6	37	191	200
Total of Order 7 ...	105	280	311	696	888	843	403	245	317	2,696	3,392
Order 8.—Persons engaged about animals											
Horse proprietors, breeders, dealers	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	4	1	1	22	22
Farriers	. ....	... .	2	2	3	7	5	1	2	18	20
Cattle and Sheep dealers ...	.....	.....	. ....	... .	2	.....	. .	.....	.....	2	2
Salesmen .	. . .	1	8	9	31	21	23	13	7	95	104
Fishermen ..	. . ..	. ...	1	1	2	3	4	2	.....	11	12
Donkey dealers, keepers, drivers	.....	.....	4	4	3	1	3	... ..	4	11	15
Duck, Goose feeder ...	... ..	. .	.. . .	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Bird catchers	... .	2	. ..	2	1	1	1	1	.....	4	6
Veterinary Surgeon ..	.....	...	.....	.... .	.... .	1	.. ...	.....	.... .	1	1
Riding masters, horse breakers	....	... .	.....	.....	1	3	4	... ..	.....	8	8
Camel graziers ...	. ....	.... .	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	1	7	7
„ dealers, drivers ...	.....	.....	.. .	. ...	3	4	4	1	.....	12	12
Total of Order 8 ...	. ....	3	15	18	56	51	51	19	15	192	210
Total of Class IV ...	105	283	326	714	944	894	454	264	332	2,888	3,602
CLASS V.—											
Order 9.—Persons engaged in Art and Mechanic Productions.											
Sub-Order 1.—Workers in books.											
Managers of Presses ...	... ..	.....	... ..	.....	.....	1	1	1	... ..	3	3
Book sellers	.....	.....	.....	.... .	4	2	3	2	2	13	13
Editors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	2
Printers	... ..	.....	2	2	3	3	1	2	1	10	12
Proprietors of Presses ...	.....	.....	.....	.... .	.....	.....	1	....	.....	1	1
Compositors	.....	.....	2	2	1	5	3	1	2	11	13
Distributors . ..	.....	.....	... ..	... ..	1	1	2	1	.....	5	5
Colporteurs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Book binders	.....	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	8	10
Copyists	. . ..	.....	....	.....	.....	2	3	.... .	.....	5	5
Total of Sub-Order 1 ...	.....	1	5	6	11	18	15	9	6	59	65
Sub-Order 2.—Workers in Designs											
Draughtsmen (not Engineer)	... .	....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.. ...	2	2
Total of Sub-Order 2 ...	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	2

Distribution of the Male Population of Towns according to Age, Ajmere-Merwara, Division Census 1881.—(Continued).

Occupation,	0 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	Total.	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 49	Above 50	Total.	Total all Ages.
Order 9.—Persons engaged in Art and Mechanic Productions—(*Continued.*)											
Sub-Order 3.—Watch and Clock Makers.											
Watchmakers	.....	1	....	1	5	3	2	2	2	14	15
Total of Sub-Order 3 ...	.	1	... .	1	5	3	2	2	2	14	15
Sub-Order 4.—Workers in Arms and Ammunitions.											
Gun manufacturer and seller	. ..	.... .	....	.... .	1	. .	. ....	.....	.....	1	1
Gunpowder maker ...	... ..	... ..	.....	.. ...	. . ..	. ..	. ....	1	.....	1	1
Sword blade polisher ...	... .	... ..	.... .	.....	2	1	2	...	2	7	7
Firework makers ...	1	.....	2	3	.. ..	3	2	1	.....	6	9
Total of Sub-Order 4 ...	1	.....	2	3	3	4	4	2	2	15	18
Sub-Order 5.—Workers on Machines and Tools.											
Laborers on cotton presses .	.....	60	26	86	45	47	24	13	13	142	228
Engineers and Sub-Engineers	.....	.....	1	1	9	11	1	.....	. .	21	22
Engine fitters	.....	.....	.....	... ..	. ....	2	1	.. .	....	3	3
„ smiths	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	. ....	.. ..	1	1
Engineer draughtsmen . .	.....	.....	.....	. . .	2	3	5	3	.....	13	13
Foremen	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.... .	.....	2	3
Fitter workshops	.....	.....	22	22	92	48	45	15	.....	200	222
Mistrees, Engine shops ...	.... .	.....	.....	.....	.... .	2	3	2	1	8	8
Moulders	.....	4	4	8	27	15	28	15	.....	85	93
Draughtsmen	. . ..	.....	. ....	.....	.....	.....	1	.... .	. .	1	1
Jemadars	... .	.	.....	.. ..	1	7	8	. . ..	.. ...	16	16
Water-keepers	.. ...	3	3	6	6	8	3	2	1	15	21
Boiler makers	.....	1	3	4	4	5	6	1	.....	16	20
Painter	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	1	.... .	.... .	3	5
Hammermen	.....	.....	3	3	8	2	2	. . .	.. .	12	15
Copper smiths	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	....	1	.....	4	4
Iron „	.....	.. .	.....	.....	.....	2	.... .	.....	.....	2	2
Compounders	.....	.....	. ....	.....	. . .	2	1	. ....	.....	3	3
Leco. Foremen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	... ..	.... .	....	1	1
„ Store keepers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	4	4
Lampmen	.....	.....	.....	... ..	2	1	2	.... .	.....	5	5
Messengers	.....	.....	. ....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	. . .	2	2
Engineers Clerks	.....	.....	2	2	3	2	.....	.....	.... .	5	7
Turners, Fitters	.....	.....	2	2	3	.....	2	.....	.....	5	7
Mill Wright Foremen .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Sub-Store keepers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Railway workshop servants...	5	6	9	20	62	39	25	13	. ....	139	159
Total of Sub-Order 5 ...	5	74	78	157	271	198	161	65	15	710	867
Sub-Order 6.—Workers in Harness.											
Saddlers	.....	.....	3	3	10	6	4	3	.....	23	26
Total of Sub-Order 6 ...	.....	.....	3	3	10	6	4	3	.....	23	26
Sub-Order 7.—Workers in Houses and buildings.											
Architects	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	6	6
Masons . .	15	59	184	258	241	282	57	35	25	640	898
Overseers and Sub-Overseers	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	5	1	.....	14	14
Carpenters	3	9	15	27	13	9	7	6	8	43	70
Contractors	2	1	4	7	11	14	8	6	3	42	49
Total of Sub-Order 7 ...	20	69	203	292	269	312	78	50	36	745	1,037

Distribution of the Male Population of Towns according to Age, Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.—(Continued.)

Occupation,	0 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	Total.	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 49	Above 60	Total.	Total all Ages.
Order 9—Persons engaged in Art and Mechanic Productions *(Concluded.)*											
Sub-Order 8—In Chemicals.											
Soap makers	.....	.....	3	3	6	5	3	8	4	26	29
Color „	.....	2	7	9	24	14	8	2	1	49	58
Dyers	8	54	92	154	131	115	73	33	60	412	566
Total of Sub-Order 8 ...	8	56	102	166	161	134	84	43	65	487	653
Total of Order 9 ...	34	101	393	628	730	676	349	174	126	2,055	2,683
Order 10.—Persons working and dealing in the Textile Fabrics and in Dress.											
Sub-Order 1.—Workers in Wool.											
Woolen cloth manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	4	4
Blanket Sellers	2	16	21	39	42	24	23	15	16	120	159
Wool spinners	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Shawl sellers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Total of Sub-Order 1 ...	2	16	22	40	46	24	24	16	17	127	167
Sub-Order 2.—Workers in Cotton and Flax.											
Weavers	41	39	66	146	118	138	85	67	55	463	609
Cotton Cleaners	3	8	21	32	32	26	21	9	9	97	129
Tape, Durrie manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	5	5
Calico cloth Dyers ...	1	10	10	21	20	31	25	8	3	87	108
Turners of churkhee (machine for separating seeds from Cotton)	.....	8	26	34	90	148	29	30	32	329	363
Total of Sub-Order 2 ...	45	65	123	233	262	345	161	114	99	981	1,214
Sub-Order 3.—Workers and dealers in silk and mixed materials.											
Silkmen (Putwas) ...	.....	.....	2	2	9	7	4	4	1	25	27
Necha-pipe makers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	2	1	8	8
Trimming (chikanwala) ...	.....	1	.....	1	2	5	.....	1	1	9	10
Fancy goods dealer ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Total of Sub-Order 3 .	.....	1	2	3	13	14	6	7	3	43	46
Sub-Order 4.—Workers in Dress.											
Tailors	15	51	113	179	161	133	86	35	39	454	633
Barbers	4	51	55	110	144	105	61	31	5	346	456
Cap makers and cap dealers or hatters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	2
Shoemakers	10	53	54	117	106	62	57	26	30	281	398
Bootmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Washermen	5	21	28	54	86	44	34	28	19	211	265
Skin dealers	2	6	10	18	16	20	27	5	6	74	92
Embroiderers	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	5	6
Jamdani (Portmanteau) makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	. ...	2	. . .	1	4	4
Total of Sub-Order 4 ...	36	182	261	479	515	368	269	126	100	1,378	1,857
Sub-Orde 5.—Workers in Hemp and other Fabric Materials.											
Mat makers ...	.....	1	2	3	2	3	1	2	1	9	12
Rope, String makers ...	1	4	7	12	2	5	4	6	2	19	31
Total of Sub-Order 5 ...	1	5	9	15	4	8	5	8	3	28	43
Total of Order 10 ...	84	269	417	770	840	759	465	271	222	2,557	3,327

Distribution of the Male Population of Towns according to Age Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881,—(Continued)

Occupation.	0 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	Total.	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	Above 60	Total	Total all ages.
ORDER 11.—PERSONS DEALING IN FOOD AND DRINK.											
Sub-Order 1.—Workers in Animal Food.											
Milk sellers	6	18	32	56	46	38	23	18	10	130	186
Butchers, meat salesmen ...	4	16	29	48	65	41	38	18	14	176	224
Poulterers	.....	.....	1	1	7	2	4	2	4	19	20
Game dealer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Butter and Ghee sellers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	14	4	2	1	26	26
Total of Sub-Order 1 ...	10	33	62	105	123	90	70	40	29	352	457
Sub-Order 2.—Workers in vegetable Food.											
Grain sellers	2	6	16	24	48	34	42	12	6	142	166
Baker	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Confectioners	11	39	36	86	90	71	60	30	6	257	343
Grain parchers	1	2	18	21	12	13	2	8	4	39	60
Cheese sellers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Corn millers	.....	.....	3	3	8	6	5	3	4	26	29
Pan or betel sellers ...	4	6	4	14	17	12	12	6	3	50	64
Sugar sellers and makers ...	.....	3	21	24	38	25	44	19	14	130	154
Biscuit sellers	.....	2	1	3	8	7	4	2	.....	21	24
Vegetable sellers	1	4	10	15	15	20	11	7	7	60	75
Total of Sub-Order 2 ...	19	62	109	190	226	189	181	87	44	727	917
Sub-Order 3.—Workers in Drink and Stimulants.											
Wine and Spirit merchants ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	4	4
Country spirit Liscensed Vendors .. .	.....	1	1	2	6	10	7	8	.....	31	33
Vinegar makers	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	4
Soda water manufacturer ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Perfumers	.....	1	7	8	15	8	6	9	5	43	51
Bhung and Ganja Sellers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	4	4
Chundu Sellers	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	3	5	.....	18	18
Tobacco Sellers	.....	8	16	24	37	30	26	17	14	124	148
Coffee Sellers	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3
Opium Sellers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	5	5
Total of Sub-Order 3 ...	.....	10	26	36	70	58	42	44	21	235	271
Total of Order 11 ...	29	105	197	331	419	337	293	171	94	1,314	1,645
ORDER 12.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.											
Sub-Order 1.—Workers in grease Cuts bone.											
Comb makers	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	1	.....	1	6	7
Ivory bangle makers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	1	7	7
Total of Sub-Order 1 ...	.....	.....	1	1	5	2	3	1	2	13	14
Sub-Order 2.—Workers in Skins, Feathers, &c.											
Tanners	1	5	5	11	20	20	16	12	15	83	94
Leather wokers	.....	.....	5	5	7	10	8	4	2	31	36
Shoe menders	8	28	12	48	20	24	17	11	20	92	140
Skin sellers	.....	6	6	12	13	14	8	7	4	46	58
Total of Sub-Order 2 ...	9	39	28	76	60	68	49	34	41	252	328
Total of Order 12 ...	9	39	29	77	65	70	52	35	43	265	342

Distribution of the Male Population of Towns according to Age, Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881 —(Continued).

Occupation.	0 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	Total.	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	Above 60	Total.	Total all ages.
ORDER 13.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.											
Sub-Order 1.—Workers in Gums and Resins.											
Oil millers ...	9	33	26	68	59	52	31	19	20	181	249
Lac workers and sellers ...	4	42	35	81	45	33	40	24	14	156	237
Total of Sub-Order 1 ...	13	75	61	149	104	85	71	43	34	337	486
Sub-Order 2.—Workers in Wood.											
Turners	1	2	2	5	2	4	2	3	1	12	17
Carpenters	.....	21	70	91	191	143	83	28	24	469	560
Fuel Sellers	6	21	25	52	46	46	24	20	14	150	202
Charcoal sellers	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	5	5
Total of Sub-Order 2 ...	7	44	97	148	241	193	112	51	39	636	784
Sub-Order 3.—Workers in cane, Rush and Straw.											
Basket makers ...	.....	3	8	11	7	12	7	1	7	34	45
Cane workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Reed Manufacturers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	2	9	9
Sieve sellers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	1	6	6
Grass sellers	.....	20	34	54	60	51	29	14	13	167	221
Brush and Broom sellers ...	1	4	.....	5	.....	1	1	1	.....	3	8
Sirkee sellers	.....	1	3	4	2	2	.....	1	.....	5	9
Leaf plate makers ...	.....	1	2	3	1	2	3	.....	1	7	10
Bhoosa chaff sellers ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	4	4
Chick makers	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	4
Thatchers	.....	16	15	31	34	36	35	17	18	140	171
Paper manufacturers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	2	1	.....	8	8
Paper kite makers ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	5	5
Moonj sellers	.....	.....	1	1	3	2	5	1	.....	11	12
Total of Sub-Order 3 ...	1	45	65	111	117	117	86	39	43	402	513
Total of Order 13 ...	21	164	223	408	462	395	269	133	116	1,375	1,783
ORDER 14.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN MINERALS.											
Sub-Order 2.—Workers in stone and Clay.											
Stone quarriers	.....	12	27	39	61	45	14	17	17	154	193
Stone dressers	.....	4	20	24	20	15	10	9	3	57	81
Lime stone burners ...	.....	4	12	16	45	34	16	18	11	124	140
Lime stone breakers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Clay laborers	.....	1	1	2	3	6	2	2	.....	13	15
Mill Makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Brick Makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	3	3
Road laborers	6	20	35	61	21	23	32	7	2	85	146
Road contractors	.....	.....	1	1	7	8	5	2	.....	22	23
Scavengers	37	50	70	157	231	150	79	32	26	518	675
Dust collectors	1	4	4	9	9	3	4	3	1	20	29
Nightmen	2	.....	1	3	7	2	5	.....	.....	14	17
Total of Sub-Order 2 ...	46	95	171	312	408	289	167	91	60	1,015	1,327
Sub-Order 3.—Workers in Earthenware											
Potters	20	32	33	85	72	51	45	29	50	247	332
Earthen Toy makers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total of Sub-Order 3 ...	20	32	33	85	72	52	45	29	50	248	333

Distribution of the Male Population of Towns according to Age, Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.—(Continued.)

Occupation.	0 to 9	10 to 14	15to19	Total.	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	Above 60	Total.	Total all ages.
Order 14.—Persons Working and dealing in Minerals.—*(Contd.)*											
Sub-Order 4. Workers in Glass.											
Glass bangle makers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	5	4	2	18	18
Total of Sub-Order 4 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	5	4	2	18	18
Sub-Order 5. Workers in Salt.											
Salt merchants	.....	.....	5	5	.....	13	7	4	.....	23	28
Saltpetre makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	2	2	10	10
Total of Sub-Order 5 ...	.....	.....	5	5	2	15	8	6	2	33	38
Sub-Order 6. Workers in Water.											
Water carriers (not domestic)	.....	27	33	60	102	65	37	22	8	234	294
Divers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	3	3
Total of Sub-Order 6 ...	.....	27	33	60	102	66	38	23	8	237	297
Sub-Order 7. Workers in Gold, Silver and Precious stones.											
Goldsmiths	3	33	55	91	116	84	64	39	21	324	415
Jewellers	.....	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	.....	9	11
Gold and Silver weavers ...	1	3	14	18	28	32	14	7	10	91	109
„ lace manufacturers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	4	4
„ lace sellers ...	.....	2	3	5	5	7	6	3	1	22	27
„ wire drawers	.....	7	16	23	40	24	18	8	6	96	119
„ beaters ...	.....	.....	3	3	12	8	10	3	.....	33	36
„ leaf beaters	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2
Precious stone dressers ...	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	4
„ sellers ...	.....	.....	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	10	12
Total of Sub-Order 7 ...	4	47	95	146	210	159	118	65	41	593	739
Sub-Order 8. Workers in Tin and Quick-Silver.											
Tinners	.....	8	5	13	15	8	7	1	2	33	46
Total of Sub-Order 8 ...	.....	8	5	13	15	8	7	1	2	33	46
Sub-Order 9. Workers in brass and other mixed metals.											
Braziers	.....	.....	4	4	14	11	6	8	6	45	49
Metal Ornament makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	6	6
„ refiners, turners, workers, dealers ...	.....	1	4	5	4	8	5	1	2	20	25
Lamp, Lantern, Candlestick makers	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	4	1	2	10	11
Total of Sub-Order 9 ...	.....	1	9	10	20	23	18	10	10	81	91
Sub-Order 10. Workers in Iron and Steel.											
Blacksmiths	2	29	53	84	227	119	35	26	12	419	503
Total of Sub-Order 10 ..	2	29	53	84	227	119	35	26	12	419	503
Total of Order 14 ...	72	239	404	715	1,059	736	441	255	187	2,677	3,392
Total of Class V ...	249	1,017	1,663	2,929	3,575	2,972	1,869	1,039	788	10,243	13,172

Distribution of the Male Population of Towns according to Age, Ajmere Mairara Division, Census 1881 —(Concluded)

Occupation	0 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	Total	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	Above 60	Total	Total all ages
CLASS VI											
ORDER 15.—LABORERS AND OTHERS (BRANCH OF LABOR UNDEFINED)											
Sub Order 1 General Laborers											
Laborer	64	435	460	967	975	410	364	114	98	1,961	2,928
Excavators (beldars)	3	54	88	145	154	201	47	34	22	458	603
Total of Sub-Order 1	67	507	538	1,112	1,129	611	411	148	120	2,419	3,531
Sub-Order 2 Other Persons of Indefinite Occupations											
Contractors (undefined)	.		5	5	1				.	1	6
Total of Sub-Order 2			5	5	1					1	6
Total of Order 15	67	507	543	1,117	1,130	611	411	148	120	2,420	3,537
ORDER 16.—PERSONS OF RANK OR PROPERTY NOT RETURNED UNDER ANY OFFICE OR OCCUPATION											
Istumrardars		3	1	4	1					1	5
Jaghirdars	4	3	10	17	22	18	9	6	2	57	74
Talukadars	.					1				1	1
Independent			1	4	10	8	2	4	3	27	31
Annuitants	.		1	1	4	4	1	12	20	41	42
Vakils of Native States					2	1	2	3	.	8	8
Other Servants of „			12	12	32	21	25	49	8	135	147
Total of Order 16	4	9	25	38	71	54	39	74	33	270	308
ORDER 17.—PERSONS OF NO SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS											
Beggars	52	155	149	356	387	278	209	57	68	1,038	1,414
Alms persons	2	8	5	15	8	11	22	3	3	47	62
Convicts		2	101	105	197	48	25	16	...	286	391
Village accountants	.		1	1	4	5	12	3	1	25	26
Pensioners (not Army, Navy, or Civil)		6	7	13	9	9	16	38	33	105	118
Pimps	.	.	.		5	4	2	3		14	14
Eunuchs			.		1		1		.	2	2
Pedigree makers	. .		2	2	3	5	6	1	2	17	19
Sorcerers	...	1	3	4	17	26	7	2	1	53	57
Wrestlers		.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	3	4
Mimics			. .	...	1			...	.	1	1
Chowdries	...		1	1	. . .	2	. .	2		4	5
Total	54	172	272	498	633	389	360	125	108	1,615	2,113
Without any special occupation	9,442	1,750	552	11,744	923	73	95	288	86	1,465	13,209
Total of Order 17	9,496	1,922	824	12,242	1,556	402	455	413	194	3,080	15,322
Total of Class VI	9,567	2,438	1,392	13,397	2,757	1,126	905	635	347	5,770	19,167
Grand Total	9,970	4,365	4,730	18,985	12,551	8,697	5,402	3,110	1,032	31,784	50,749
Total of Occupied Males	528	2,515	4,178	7,221	11,630	8,624	5,397	2,822	1,846	30,319	37,540

AJMERE
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 16th August 1881

L. S SAUNDERS,
Commissioner
Ajmere Mairara

FINAL CENSUS FORM XII B.

EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS BY OCCUPATION AND AGE.

Ajmere and Merwara Division, *Census* 1881.

Name of Occupation.	Up to 9 years.		10 to 14.		15 to 19.		Total to 19.		20 to 29.		30 to 39.		40 to 49.		50 to 59.		60 and upwards.		Total, 20 and upwards.		Grand Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS I.																						
ORDER I.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE GENERAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY.																						
ORDER I.																						
Sub Order 2.																						
Civil Officers ...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	2	...	.	...	.	...	4	...	4	..
Public Works Officers ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	5	...	7	..	4	...	...	...	...	...	16	..	16	...
Government Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Police Officer ...	...	..	...	.	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
ORDER II.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.																						
Brigade Major ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..		...	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Majors ...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
Captains ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...
Lieutenants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	10	...	10	...
Pay Master .	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	15	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	44	...	44	...

FINAL CENSUS FORM XII B.

EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS BY OCCUPATION AND AGE.

Ajmere and Merwara Division, *Census* 1881.

Name of Occupation.	Up to 9 years		10 to 14.		15 to 19.		Total to 19.		20 to 29.		30 to 39.		40 to 49.		50 to 59.		60 and upwards.		Total 20 and upwards.		Grand Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
CLASS 1.—CONTINUED.																						
ORDER II.—CONTINUED.																						
Quarter Master ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Chaplain to the Forces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Surgeon Major ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Surgeons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	.	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
Barrack Master ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
SOLDIERS EUROPEAN																						
Barrack Sergeant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Hospital Sergeant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Corporal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	36	...	36	...
Sergeant Major ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	...
Sergeants ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	26	...	14	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	40	...
Orderly room Clerks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	62	...	23	...	7	...	...	..	...	..	92	...	92	..
Brought forward.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	..	15	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	44	...	44	...
Grand Total ...	...	...	..	...	...	...		...	80	...	38	...	17	...	1	..	...	...	136	...	136	..

FINAL CENSUS FORM XII B.

EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS BY OCCUPATION AND AGE.

Ajmere and Merwara Division, *Census*, 1881.

Name of Occupation.	Up to 9 years.		10 to 14.		15 to 19.		Total to 19.		20 to 29.		30 to 39.		40 to 49		50 to 59.		60 and upwards.		Total 20 and upwards.		Grand Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS I.—CONTINUED.																						
ORDER II.—CONTINUED.																						
Band Master ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	...
Drummer, Trumpeter ...	...	...	...	...	6	.....	6	.....	3	....	5	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	14	
Shoeing Smith ...	...	..	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	...
Privates European Infantry ...	...	...	1	..	11	.....	12	.....	352	.....	69	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	422	.....	434	...
Color Maker ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	...
Gunner Royal Artillery ...	...	..	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	60	...
Driver Royal Do. ...	..	...	...	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	9	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	42	...
Bombordier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	...
Total ..	...	...	1	...	17	...	18	...	439	...	105	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	547	...	565	...
Brought forward.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	80	...	38	...	17	. .	1	...	.	...	136	...	136	...
Grand Total ...	...	...	1	...	17	...	18	...	519	...	143	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	683	...	701	...

FINAL CENSUS FORM XII B.

EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS BY OCCUPATION AND AGE.

Ajmere and Merwara Division, *Census* 1881.

Name of Occupation.	Up to 9 years.		10 to 14.		15 to 19.		Total to 19.		20 to 29		30 to 39.		40 to 49.		50 to 59.		60 and upwards.		Total 20 and upwards.		Grand Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS I. Order 3																						
Sub-Order 1.																						
Persons in the Learned Professions.																						
Roman Catholic Chaplain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Other Missionaries and Ministers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...
Sub-Order 3.																						
Medical Practitioners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Sub-Order 8.																						
Principal Government College ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
School Masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	3	...	3	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	3		1	...	...	...	13	...	13	...
Brought for- ward.	...	...	1	...	17	...	18	...	519	...	143	..	20	...	1	...	...	...	683	...	701	...
Grand Total ...	...	...	1	...	17	...	18	...	520	...	151	...	23	...	2	...	..	...	696	..	714	...

FINAL CENSUS FORM. XII B.

EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS BY OCCUPATION AND AGE.

Ajmere and Merwara Division, *Census* 1881.

	Up to 9 years.		10—14		15—19		Total up to 19		20—29		30—39		40—49		50—59		60 and upwards.		Total 20 and upwards.		Grand Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Class III. Order 5 *Sub order* I.																						
Mercantile Men																						
Merchants Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Order 6 *Sub order* I.																						
Carriers on Railways																						
Engine Drivers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....
Engine Workers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	...
Railway Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	.....	.....	...	...	...	7	...	7	...
Clerks Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1	...	2	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	4	.....	4	...
Guards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Carriage Examiners ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	1	...	...	...	..	.....	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	1	...
Platelayers. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	...	16	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	25	...	25	...
Brought forward ...	...	...	1	...	17	...	18	...	520	...	151	...	23	...	2	...	...	...	696	...	714	...
Grand Total ...	...	...	1	...	17	...	18	...	524	...	167	...	27	...	3	...	...	...	721	...	739	..

FINAL CENSUS FORM XII B.

EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS BY OCCUPATION AND AGE.

Ajmere and Merwara Division, *Census* 1881.

Name of Occupation.	Up to 9 years		10 to 14.		15 to 19.		Total to 19.		20 to 29.		30 to 39.		40 to 49.		50 to 59.		60 and upwards.		Total 20 and upwards.		Grand Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
Class IV Order 7 *Sub order* 2.																						
Horticulturists.																						
Gardener ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Order 8.																						
Persons engaged about animals																						
Horse breaker ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Class V. Order 9 *Sub order* 5.																						
Workers in Machines and Tools																						
Engineers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Turners, Fitters ...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
Fitters Workshops ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	7	...	10	...
Boiler Maker ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Mill wright Foreman ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Foremen ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Class VI. Order 17.																						
Persons of no specified Occupation																						
Prisoner ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	...
Unspecified ...	17	12	2	...	...	6	19	18	2	34	...	24	1	6	1	3	...	1	4	68	23	86
Total ...	17	12	2	...	6	6	25	18	10	34	6	24	4	6	2	3	...	1	22	68	47	86
Brought forward.	...	...	1	...	17	...	18	...	524	..	167	...	27	...	3	...	...	...	721	...	739	...
Grand Total ..	17	12	3	...	23	6	43	18	534	34	173	24	31	6	5	3	...	1	742	68	786	86

Commissioner's Office,
The 16th August, 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner,
Ajmere-Merwara.

FINAL CENSUS FORM XIII.—IMPERIAL.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Population according to Education

of the Ajmere-Merwara Division 1881.

Province or District.	All Religions.						Hindus.						Mahomedans.						Christians.						Jains.						Parsis.						Sikhs.						Jews.					
	Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.		
	Under instruction. 1.	Not under instruction and able to read and write 2.	Not under instruction and unable to read and write 3.	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Ajmere District ..	4309	19826	168534	179	826	165614	2676	11998	142958	75	415	135934	617	1586	22062	40	46	20834	87	1035	255	53	266	201	903	5106	3171	9	84	8533	1	32	11	1	6	17	15	39	61	...	1	66	10	30	16	1	8	29
Merwara District ...	1388	4660	50127	66	137	45056	751	2133	41710	11	35	37833	160	267	7307	1	9	4880	67	75	32	53	63	38	410	2180	1076	1	30	2805	...	5	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Total ..	5697	24486	218661	245	963	210670	3427	14131	184668	86	450	173267	777	1853	29369	41	55	25714	154	1110	287	106	329	239	1313	7286	4247	10	114	11338	1	37	13	1	6	17	15	39	61	..	1	66	10	30	16	1	8	29

Note—1 Under instruction.
„ 2 Not under instruction and able to read and write.
„ 3 Not under instruction and unable to read and write.

AJMERE COMMISSIONERSHIP,

The 16th August 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,

Commissioner Ajmere-Merwara.

FINAL CENSUS FORM, XIV, IMPERIAL.

Statement showing the number of Persons of Unsound Mind, by Religion, Age, & Sex, of the Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.

Province or District.	Religion	Total.			Under 5		6 to 10		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 30		31 to 40		41 to 50		51 to 60		Over 60	
		Both Sexes	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M	F	M	F.	M.	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
AJMERE and MERWARA	All Religions,	261	171	90	5	3	17	5	24	7	16	9	34	19	32	15	21	15	11	6	11	11
	Hindus,	200	130	70	5	2	15	4	20	6	14	9	24	15	20	12	16	9	9	4	7	9
	Mahomedans,	46	30	16	...	1	...	1	4	1	1	...	7	3	9	2	5	5	2	1	2	2
	Jains,	15	11	4	...	...	2	...	..	..	1	...	3	1	3	1	...	1	.	1	2	..
	Christians,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	..
	Sikhs,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.		...
	Jews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...
	Parsis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	..	...

AJMERE COMMISSIONERSHIP:
The 16th August, 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner Ajmere-Merwara.

FINAL CENSUS FORM, XIV, IMPERIAL.

Statement showing the number of Persons of Unsound Mind, by Religion, Age, & Sex, of the Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census [illegible]

Province or District.	Religion	Total.			Under 5		6 to 10		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 30		31 to 40		41 to 50		51 to 60		Over 60	
		Both Sexes	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
AJMERE ...	HINDUS ...	148	95	53	5	2	10	2	12	5	9	6	20	13	17	9	11	6	5	3	6	7
MERWARA ...	HINDUS ...	52	35	17	...	...	5	2	8	1	5	3	4	2	3	2	5	3	4	1	1	2
TOTAL ...		200	130	70	5	2	15	4	20	6	14	9	24	15	20	12	16	9	9	4	7	9

AJMERE COMMISSIONERSHIP:
The 16th August, 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner, Ajmere—Merwara.

FINAL CENSUS FORM, XIV, IMPERIAL.

Statement showing the number of Persons of Unsound Mind, by Religion, Age, & Sex, of the Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.

Province or District.	Religion	Total.			Under 5		6 to 10		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 30		31 to 40		41 to 50		51 to 60		Over 60	
		Both Sexes	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
AJMERE ...	MAMOMEDANS ...	40	28	12	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	7	2	9	1	5	5	1	1	1	2
MERWARA ...	MAHOMEDANS ...	6	2	4	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
TOTAL ...		46	30	16	...	1	...	1	4	1	1	...	7	3	9	2	5	5	2	1	2	2

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE :
The 16th August 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner Ajmere,

FINAL CENSUS FORM, XIV.—IMPERIAL.

Statement showing the number of Persons of Unsound Mind, by Religion, Age, and Sex, of the Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.

Province or District.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5		6 to 10		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 30		31 to 40		41 to 50		51 to 60		Over 60	
		Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
AJMERE ...	JAINS ...	11	7	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	2	...
MERWARA ...	JAINS ...	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...		15	11	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	3	1	...	1	...	1	2	...

AJMERE COMMISSIONERSHIP:
The 16th August, 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner, Ajmere—Merwara.

FINAL CENSUS FORM XV----IMPERIAL.

Statment showing the number of Blind, by Religion, Age, and Sex, of the Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.

Province or District.	Religion.	Total.			Undea 5		6 to 10		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 30		31 to 40		41 to 50		51 to 60		Over 60	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M,	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
AJMERE	All Religions,	2,129	883	1,246	27	21	60	44	37	33	54	46	116	112	88	151	109	198	154	232	238	409
and	Hindus,	1,701	689	1,012	20	19	47	38	26	26	38	35	97	90	70	119	78	166	120	184	193	335
	Mahomedans,	299	128	171	5	2	7	4	6	3	10	10	12	16	17	24	19	20	20	32	32	60
MERWARA	Jains,	121	61	60	2	...	6	2	4	3	2	...	7	6	1	8	12	12	14	16	13	13
	Christians,	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1
	Sikhs,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jews,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Parsis,	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

AJMERE COMMISSIONERSHIP,
The 16th August, 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner Ajmere.

FINAL CENSUS FORM, XV, IMPERIAL.

Statement showing the number of the Blind, by Religion, Age, & Sex, of the Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.

Province or District.	Religion	Total.			Under 5		6 to 10		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 30		31 to 40		41 to 50		51 to 60		Over 60	
		Both Sexes	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M,	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
AJMERE ...	HINDUS ...	1,448	581	867	12	15	44	34	21	23	29	32	81	71	63	103	68	144	101	149	162	296
MERWARA ...	HINDUS ...	253	108	145	8	4	3	4	5	3	9	3	16	19	7	16	10	22	19	35	31	39
TOTAL ...		1,701	689	1,012	20	19	47	38	26	26	38	35	97	90	70	119	78	166	120	184	193	335

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE :
The 16th August 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner Ajmere,

FINAL CENSUS FORM, XV.—IMPERIAL.

Statement showing the number of the Blind, by Religion, Age, and Sex, of the Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.

Province or District.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5		6 to 10		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 30		31 to 40		41 to 50		51 to 60		Over 60	
		Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
AJMERE ...	MAHOMEDANS	246	99	147	3	1	6	1	5	3	8	7	9	14	14	23	18	18	17	28	19	52
MERWARA ...	MAHOMEDANS	53	29	24	2	1	1	3	1	...	2	3	3	2	3	1	1	2	3	4	13	8
TOTAL ...		299	128	171	5	2	7	4	6	3	10	10	12	16	17	24	19	20	20	32	32	60

AJMERE COMMISSIONERSHIP:
The 16th August, 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner, Ajmere—Merwara.

FINAL CENSUS FORM, XV.—IMPERIAL.

Statement showing the number of the Blind, by Religion, Age, and Sex, of the Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.

Province or District.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5		6 to 10		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 30		31 to 40		41 to 50		51 to 60		Over 60	
		Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
AJMERE ...	CHRISTIANS ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
MERWARA ...	CHRISTIANS ...	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
TOTAL ...		8	5	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

AJMERE COMMISSIONERSHIP:
The 16th August, 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner, Ajmere—Merwara.

FINAL CENSUS FORM, XV, IMPERIAL.

Statement showing the number of the Blind, by Religion, Age, & Sex, of the Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.

Province or District.	Religion	Total.			Under 5		6 to 10		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 30		31 to 40		41 to 50		51 to 60		Over 60	
		Both Sexes	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
AJMERE ...	JAINS ...	90	45	45	1	...	5	2	2	2	2	...	6	4	1	6	8	12	10	8	10	11
MERWARA ...	JAINS ...	31	16	15	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	4	...	4	8	3	2
TOTAL ...		121	61	60	2	...	6	2	4	3	2	...	7	6	1	8	12	12	14	16	13	13

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE :
The 16th August 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner Ajmere,

FINAL CENSUS FORM, XVI----IMPERIAL.

Statment showing the number of Deaf Mutes, by Religion, Age, and Sex of the Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.

Province or District	Religion.	Total.			Under 5		6 to 10		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 30		31 to 40		41 to 50		51 to 60		Over 60	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
AJMERE and MERWARA	All Religions,	329	200	129	4	3	22	9	17	5	18	9	44	15	22	22	25	31	24	18	26	17
	Hindus,	266	164	102	2	3	19	7	14	4	14	8	36	11	17	18	19	21	21	16	22	14
	Mahomedans,	49	28	21	2	...	2	2	3	1	3	1	7	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	4	2
	Jains,	14	8	6	...	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	.	...	1
	Christians,	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	.	.	...	...
	Sikhs,	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	...	...
	Jews,	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	.	...
	Parsis,	...	..	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..

AJMERE COMMISSIONERSHIP
The 16th August 1881

LESLIE S SAUNDERS,
Commissioner, Ajmere.

FINAL CENSUS FORM, XVI---IMPERIAL.

Statement showing the number of Deaf Mutes, by Religion, Age, and Sex, of the Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.

Province or District.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5		6 to 10		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 30		31 to 40		41 to 50		51 to 60		Over 60	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M,	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
AJMERE	HINDUS.	216	128	88	2	3	14	6	9	3	13	7	27	8	12	14	16	21	17	15	18	11
MERWARA	HINDUS.	50	36	14	...	..	5	1	5	1	1	1	9	3	5	4	3	...	4	1	4	3
	TOTAL ...	266	164	102	2	3	19	7	14	4	14	8	36	11	17	18	19	21	21	16	22	14

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE :
The 16th August, 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner, Ajmere.

FINAL CENSUS FORM, XVI---IMPERIAL.

Statement showing the number of Deaf Mutes, by Religion, Age, and Sex, of the Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.

Province or District.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5		6 to 10		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 30		31 to 40		41 to 50		51 to 60		Over 60	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
AJMERE	MAHOMEDANS ...	43	24	19	1	...	2	2	2	1	3	1	6	1	2	3	2	7	2	2	4	2
MERWARA	MAHOMEDANS ...	6	4	2	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	49	28	21	2	...	2	2	3	1	3	1	7	2	2	3	3	8	2	2	4	2

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE :
The 16th August, 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner, Ajmere.

FINAL CENSUS FORM, XVI---IMPERIAL.

Statement showing the number of Deaf Mutes, by Religion, Age, and Sex, of the Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.

Province or District.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5		6 to 10		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 30		31 to 40		41 to 50		51 to 60		Over 60	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M,	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
AJMERE	JAINS.	9	4	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1
MERWARA	JAINS.	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	..	...	1	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	14	8	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	...	...	1

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE :
The 16th August, 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner, Ajmere.

FINAL CENSUS FORM, XVII, IMPERIAL.

Statement showing the number of Lepers by Religion, Age, and Sex, of the Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.

Province or District.	Religion	Total.			Under 5		6 to 10		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 30		31 to 40		41 to 50		51 to 60		Over 60	
		Both Sexes	Males.	Females.	M.	F	M	F.	M	F	M.	F	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
AJMERE and MERWARA	All Religions,	29	23	6	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	.	3	1	6	4	7	...	4	1	1	..
	Hindus,	21	19	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	3	..	6	1	3	...	4	1	1	...
	Mahomedans,	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	..	...	...	...	...
	Jains,	2	1	1	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..		...	...
	Christians,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.	..	...
	Sikhs,	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	.	...
	Jews,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Parsis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..

AJMERE COMMISSIONERSHIP
The 16th August, 1881

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner, Ajmere—Merwara.

FINAL CENSUS FORM, XVII--IMPERIAL.

Statement Showing the number of Lepers by Religion, Age, and Sex, of the Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.

Province or District.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5		6 to 10		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 30		31 to 40		41 to 50		51 to 60		Over 60	
		Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	16	20	21	22	23
AJMERE ...	HINDUS ...	12	10	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	2	...	2	1	1	...
MERWARA ...	HINDUS ...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
TOTAL ...		21	19	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	6	1	3	...	4	1	1	...

COMMISSIONER,S OFFICE :
The 16th August, 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner, Ajmere.

FINAL CENSUS FORM, XVII--(IMPERIAL).

Statement Showing the number of Lepers by Religion, Age, and Sex, of the Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.

Province or District.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5		6 to 10		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 30		31 to 40		41 to 50		51 to 60		Over 60	
		Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	16	20	21	23	22
AJMERE ...	MAHOMEDANS...	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
MERWARA ...	MAHOMEDANS...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...		5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...

COMMISSIONER,S OFFICE :
The 16th August, 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner, Ajmere.

FINAL CENSUS FORM, XVII----IMPERIAL.

Statement showing the number of Lepers, by Religion, Age, and Sex, of the Ajmeré-Merwara Division, Census 1881.

Province or District.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5		6 to 10		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 30		31 to 40		41 to 50		51 to 60		Over 60	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
AJMERE	CHRISTIANS ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
MERWARA	CHRISTIANS ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE :
The 16th August, 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner, Ajmere.

FINAL CENSUS FORM, XVII----IMPERIAL.

Statement showing the number of Lepers, by Religion, Age, and Sex, of the Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.

Province or District.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5		6 to 10		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 30		31 to 40		41 to 50		51 to 60		Over 60	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M,	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
AJMERE	JAINS ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
MERWARA	JAINS ...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE :
The 16th August, 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner, Ajmere.

FINAL CENSUS FORM, XVIII--(IMPERIAL).

Statement Showing the number of Villages and Towns of the Ajmere-Merwara Division, Census 1881.

Province or District.		With less than 200 Inhabitants.	With from 200 to 500 Inhabitants.	With from 500 to 1,000 Inhabitants.	With from 1,000 to 2,000 Inhabitants.	With from 2,000 to 3,000 Inhabitants.	With from 3,000 to 5,000 Inhabitants.	With from 5,000 to 10,000 Inhabitants.	With from 10,000 to 15,000 Inhabitants.	With from 15,000 to 20,000 Inhabitants.	With from 20,000 to 50,000 Inhabitants.	With more than 50,000 Inhabitants.	Total number of Villages and Towns.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
AJMERE DISTRICT.	Villages.	70	167	103	39	13	11	3	...	...	...	...	406	
	Towns.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	
	Total ...	70	167	103	39	13	11	4	...	...	2	...	409	
MERWARA DISTRICT.	Villages.	201	77	22	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	315	14 deserted.
	Towns.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
	Total ...	201	77	22	12	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	316	Do.
GRAND TOTAL ...		271	244	125	51	16	11	4	...	1	2	...	725.	Do.

AJMERE COMMISSIONERSHIP,
The 16th August, 1881.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner, Ajmere.

FINAL CENSUS FORM XIX.—IMPERIAL

Towns Containing more than 5,000 inhabitants arranged according to population

Province.	District.	Town.	Number of inhabitants.					
			Both sexes		Males		Females.	
			Former Census. in 1876	1881	Former Census in 1876	1881	Former Census. in 1876	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ajmere—Merwara. ...	Ajmere ...	Ajmere (M). (Ca). & (Cl).	35,111	48,735	18,483	27,347	16,628	21,388
„	„	Nasirabad (Ca). ...	20,097	21,320	11,128	11,462	8,969	9,858
„	„	Kekri (M). ..	4,885	6,119	2,476	3,081	2,409	3,038
Ajmere—Merwara ...	Merwara ..	Beawar (M). ...	12,308	15,829	6,497	8,859	5,811	6,970

FINAL CENSUS FORM. XX.—IMPERIAL

Statement of Population, Area and Density of Population, for Towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants arranged territorially.

Province.	District.	Name of Town.	Population.			Hindus.			Mahomedans.			Jains.			Christians.			Parsis.			Jews.			Sikhs.			Area of Town in square mile.	Number of persons per square mile.
			Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Ajmere—Merwara,	Ajmere,	Ajmere, (M.) (Ca.) & (Cl.)	48,735	27,347	21,388	26,685	15,606	11,079	18,702	9,987	8,715	2,575	1,279	1,296	720	440	280	22	17	5	21	12	9	10	6	4	27.0	1805 00
	,,	Nasirabad (Ca)	21,320	11,462	9,858	14,343	7,819	7,024	5,033	2,563	2,470	281	143	138	1,029	852	177	44	25	19	73	44	29	17	16	1	8.589	2482 24
	,,	Kekri (M)	6,119	3,081	3,038	4,932	2,459	2,473	913	475	438	274	147	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.079	199 31
Ajmere—Merwara,	Merwara,	Beawar, (M.)	15,829	8,859	6,970	11,236	6,254	4,982	2,241	1,242	999	2,127	1,237	890	218	119	99	7	7	.	.	.	...	...	..	..	1.75	9045·14

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,

Commissioner, Ajmere.

No IV—Statement of population, with reference to Land and Land revenue

District.	Total population	Total agricultural population.	Area in square miles of land paying Government revenue, quit-rent, or peshkash.				Area in square miles of land not paying Government revenue, quit rent, or peshkash.				Total area, whether paying or not paying Government revenue, quit rent, or peshkash.				Amount of payment to Government, whether as land revenue quit rent or peshkash including, where such exist, *tanka, tarkeri* and *kuta*, but not *water-rates*	Amount of local rates and cesses paid on land	Total of columns 16 and 17 (a)	Amount of rent, including local cesses, paid by cultivators (b)	Percentage of agricultural on total population	Average number of acres per head of agricultural population	Average (per acre of revenue paying cultivated and cultivable land) of payments to Government, column 16	Average (per acre of cultivated land paying revenue) of pay ments to Government, column 16	Average incidence of local rates and cesses per acre of cultivated land	Average incidence of rent paid per cultivated acre,
			Uncultivable	Cultivable	Cultivated	Total.	Uncultivable.	Cultivable	Cultivated	Total.	Uncultivable	Cultivable.	Cultivated	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Ajmere and Merwara	460,732	1,55,500	819 711	95,627	910 536	1768 874	789 971	57 471	130 735	987 177	1609 682	99 098	1050 271	2710 680	380 480	10 859	409,339	Cannot be ascertained	33 75	4 acres	Annas Pies 10 2	Annas Pies 15 5	6½ Pies	Cannot be ascertained.

	Males	Females
Order VII	94,687	59,651
Order VIII	525	34
Istmrardars Jagherdars and Talukdars (Order) XVI	603	..
	95,815	59,685
Total ...	1,55,500	

AJMERE:
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
The 16th August 1881.

L. S SAUNDERS,
Commissioner
Ajmere-Merwara.